BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Desperate Tramp Boards a Train in Indiana,

Fatally Wounds the Express Messenger, Stuns a Companion,

And Escapes With Two Thousand Dollars in Money.

A Railroad Train Held Up

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Louisville express, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, due here at 8 o'clock this morning, was stopped near Harrodsburg, Indiana, shortly before midnight, by a band of masked robbers. They compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the engine. Entering the express car of the American Express the messenger was covered with revolvers, and refusing to unlock the safe was shot dead. The safe was broken open but found to contain but four hundred dollars. The scene of the robbery is among hills and stone quarries and thickly settled.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—Express matter on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago train was carried in the baggage car, which was occupied by the messenger and baggage master. The messenger's name was George N. Davis, of Louisville. Last night, at 11:16, the train reached Harrodsburg, a little station below Bloomington. It has a population of about four hundred, and at that time of night is quiet as the grave. There is a water tank at Harrodsburg and the train stopped there four or five minutes to replenish the engine. While at a standstill one of the passengers in the sleeping car, J. [illegible] Hamilton, of Green Castle, happened to be looking out of a window and by the reflected light of the engine and dim illumination from the car windows saw a man emerge apparently from under the trucks and disappear in the direction of the engine. In the brief glimpse Hamilton had of the man he saw that he was above the medium height, dressed in tattered garments of a vagabond and carried in his hand a club or stick. He naturally supposed him to be some tramp who was stealing a ride under the trucks, and dismissed the matter from his mind. Meantime the engine had taken water and started. Nothing unusual was suspected until the little station of Smithville [illegible] about two miles north of Harrodsburg, was reached. Three sharp rings of the bell on the engine stopped the train. Before inquiry as to who pulled the bell rope could be made the baggage master flung open the door of the smoking car and reeled in covered with blood that trickled from a ghastly wound in his head. He sank on his knees in a forward seat and gasped out to the horrified passengers, who rushed to him, that a robber had entered the baggage car and shot himself and the express messenger. This was all he was able to say, and he fell forward unconscious upon his face.

By that time the conductor was at his side and with a few of the more intrepid of the passengers made his way into the baggage car. A single lantern turned low and swinging from a hook in the ceiling cast light over the frightful scene. Davis was stretched in a pool of blood beside his safe, which was broken open and plundered. Davis was lifted and carried into the smoker. He was breathing, but it was evident he was wounded to death. He had been shot in the upper part of the head, a piece of skull as large as a silver dollar being totally blown off. From this aperture blood and brains freely oozed.

Webber, the baggage master, gives this account of the affair. When the train stopped at Harrodsburg he and Davis were asleep upon their train chests. Both doors of the car were open and they had no suspicion of anything wrong. Just after the train got in to motion Webber was awakened by a violent blow on the head. The force was such as to half stun him but staggering to his feet he saw a tall, muscular man struggling with Davis. The messenger was bespattered with blood which was gushing from a wound in his head, and he also had evidently been struck with a club while asleep. Webber was too badly hurt to take part in the affray and fell to the floor. The robber was a large man, raggedly dressed, and had a light bristling moustache. This much Webber noticed as the two men struggled in each other's embrace, Davis managing to loosen his right arm drew his revolver. Before he could fire the man wrenched the weapon from his grasp and leveling it like lightning pulled the trigger. The ball struck the messenger in the head and he fell dying to the floor. When he saw he had been fired the robber left the train as it slowed up in answer to the bell. Search was made as soon as could be but no trace of the criminal could be found. The wounded men were left at Bloomington.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Davis, the wounded express messenger, was brought here tonight from Bloomington. He is still unconscious and cannot recover. It is estimated that the robber secured about $2,000, $400 of which dropped when he jumped from the train.

Buried by a Snowslide

DENVER, April 25.—A Red Cliff special to the Tribune-Republican says: This evening as the Red Cliff freight was returning from [illegible] it was signaled by Frank Sanderson near Crane's Park. He asked to be taken to the telegraph station at Tennessee Pass to wire for aid from Leadville. This morning before five o'clock he started to go to the Homestake mine, where eleven men have been working for the past few months. Nothing had been heard from them for a fortnight, and considerable curiosity not to say anxiety was felt on this account. On arriving at the flat where the two cabins are situated, where the men lived, Sanderson found everything buried by a deep snow slide that evidently had come down in the night. Not a sign of life was to be seen in any direction. There is no doubt but that the whole party was buried alive. Robert Campbell of this place was one of the unfortunates. These are all the particulars to be obtained from the crew of the freight train.

DENVER, April 25.—A special to the Tribune-Republican from Leadville says: Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon this community was convulsed by the most shocking accident that has ever befallen [illegible] in the record of casualties in this region. The first reports were vague and indefinite, and were embodied in a telegram from Frank Sanderson to James Murray, foreman of the Denver City mine, saying: "The men at the Homestake have been buried in a snow slide. Send relief." This flashed over the city like wildfire, and a bulletin was at once posted in the window of the [illegible] office that attracted the attention of hundreds and created the most ungovernable excitement. In an hour after, it was the talk in every place of business, and [illegible] were wild over the report. In the midst of this Mr. Robert Bunsen, of the Denver City mine, made his appearance and at once instituted preparations for a relief party. Hundreds of men volunteered to go, and even begged Superintendent G. W. Cook, who had been summoned to Granite, was wired and replied with instructions to the dispatcher, [illegible] Flynn, of the Rio Grande, to make up a special train at once for the relief corps, headed by Mr. Bunsen. The reporter of the Democrat was soon in the wake of the report, and followed everything from the moment the horror dawned through the wires until the return of the succoring party. The train was made up and consisted of a bare engine and passenger coach, in it were seated Mr. Bunsen, Fred Chapman of the lessees of the mine, Frank Street and others. At Elliot's Superintendent Cook was met on his way from Granite, and he boarded the relief train. The lever was pulled back, the throttle thrown open and on the special sped in the direction of Homestake mountain, [illegible] derived its name from the Homestake mine that was located there as early as 1867. In some fifty minutes' ride the train drew up at Sanderson's ranch, on the Eagle River extension of the Rio Grande and some 16 miles from Leadville, in front of a long, low-browed building with a cluster of excited miners who signalled the train and started to where the wagon road intercepts that of the iron cow. Among the first to approach was Mr. Sanderson himself, and the relief party disembarking he informed them that it was too soon to attempt to penetrate a wilderness of soft, yielding snow even with snow shoes at that time of the day. A look of disappointment at once arose to every face as the vision of eleven dead and dying men danced before them. There was no appeal from this fiat, however, and Superintendent Cook suggested that they return to Leadville and repeat the trip in the morning, leaving the city with a force of forty men, shovels and other necessary equipments. They returned to Leadville, arriving here at 6:35 p. m. Before abandoning the valley that was overhung with gloom, Mr. Sanderson was interviewed by the reporter, and he said he felt convinced that eleven men had been buried in the snow slide, which constituted all that had been engaged there during the winter. Mr. Sanderson then proceeded to describe the topography of the country, together with the location of the mine and those cabins occupied by the unfortunate men. Homestake peak thrusts itself into the air several thousand feet, almost needle like, and the clouds nestle about it for hours of the day. It towers directly above the Homestake mine. Masses of perpetual snow clings to its rugged sides, menacing those below from one season to the other. Upon the declivity of the mountain and just above the mine is a small lake that sometimes sends a stray messenger on its semi-annual transit from north [illegible] below this [illegible] bench, from the bottom of which there projects a massive boulder. Beneath its shadow was located the three cabins, just at timber line, and occupied by eleven men. The avalanche tearing down from the peak would find them straight in its path and would either sweep them down thousands of feet or crush them to their foundations. Mr. Sanderson was of the impression that the latter had occurred, saying that there was a depression in the snow just at the point beneath which the cabins had stood. For this reason he believes that the men had been crushed beneath the falling timbers, and thought it possible that some of them might be still alive but helpless beneath at least twenty feet of snow, boulders and timbers. There is nothing any more definite than this about the terrible affair save that eleven are missing, as follows: Morton Borden and brother Sylvester Borden, of Nova Scotia, Horace W. Matthews, of Iowa, John Locke and John Burns, of England, Charles Richards, Nova Scotia, Chris Harvey, of Leadville, Robert Campbell, Red Cliff, John Burnes, San Francisco, and an unknown man.

DENVER, April 27.—A Leadville special to the Tribune-Republican says: Your representative accompanied the special train to the scene of the snow slide, leaving the depot at 4:10 Sunday morning and returning to Leadville at 9:40 p. m. Nearly one hundred miners of Rio Grande composed the expedition and reaching Sanderson's ranch, a distance of 16 miles on the Eagle River branch, they disembarked and began the trip over eight miles of snow, varying from 10 to 18 feet in depth, through Homestake gulch to Homestake mine. The explorers were headed by Superintendent G. W. Cook, of the Rio Grande. After walking over the almost unfathomable depth of snow for two hours and eighteen minutes the searching party gathered upon the snowy sepulchre and at 8:30 a. m., an hundred busy hands were making their way with shovels and picks into the innermost depths of the slide. Overhanging the gulch was a monster rock that was known to be in the immediate region of the three cabins tenanted by the eleven men. That directed the workers. The cabins were in a deep and desolate promontory embraced upon three sides by the mountains and to the west of which towered Homestake mountain. Everything in the gulch was obscured by from fifteen to thirty feet of snow, that had packed until at times it became a most a solid mass of ice. As they sank through the snow, Mr. Sweeney one of the oldest snow hunters in the west, said that the slide had evidently taken place weeks before, as there was a series of strata indicating each day that it had been there and thawed. The people had persisted in a hope that some of them would be found alive and the men made every stroke of the axe and shovel tell. At five minutes past nine o'clock and after they had been almost induced to abandon their line of search, the corner timbers of one of the cabins that had been twisted out of all shape, were exposed. A feeling of animation went up and with energies renewed they pushed ahead. It was exceedingly slow work and there was some discussion as to which of the three cabins was occupied by the boys as a sleeping apartment. Nothing definite could be thrown upon this and the explorers soon exposed a quantity of coffee, demonstrating that they had encountered the kitchen. It was shown that the cabins communicated with each other by a sort of storm passage, constructed of heavy timber, between the kitchen and the next apartment. This was shoveled out and the second cabin was reached. Satisfied that there were none of the missing men in the kitchen, the men concentrated their energies on the second one, and at 12:30 the head of a man was disclosed. This created the wildest excitement, as it was then seen that the worst theories were confirmed. Every doubt as to the destiny of the men was extinguished and the strong men shuddered and trembled at each stroke. Timbers that were matted together over the sleeping and contorted forms of the dead were hoisted, when another dead was found resting alongside that of the first. The features had become covered by the mold and frost and for a time it was impossible to identify either. The first body was lifted out and identified by the clothes that hung in fragments of it, as Horace Matthews. Soon after this the body of Morton Borden was taken out. The mouths were discolored and mortification had set in [illegible] as if the forms had been imprisoned there for two months. The men showed no signs of fatigue and at three o'clock another chamber of the cabins was entered and four men were found lying upon their bunks, dead. The forms were shriveled up and shrunken into skeletons. It was a cavern of corpses. The faces were covered with mold and frost. At three o'clock the body of John Locke was brought out. It was a ghastly picture. One man remarked, "I've seen men upon the battlefield, but nothing so appalling as that."

The search went on until 5 o'clock, when ten of the dead bodies had been taken out, leaving one yet to be found. They were taken to the surface and covered up in snow and blankets to keep them frozen until tomorrow, when they will be removed by the coroner to this city.

The victims as identified are: Sylvester and Morton Borden, Horace W. and John Matthews, James Burns, Chris Harvey, C. Richards and Robert Campbell.

DENVER, April 28.—A Leadville special to the Tribune-Republican says: At four o'clock this morning the special train which was to carry the party to bring in the victims of the Homestake horror left the Rio Grande depot and reached Sanderson's at the foot of the gulch about five o'clock. The party consisted of some sixty men with Coroner Charles [illegible] directing it. They had three large hand sleds with wide runners on which the bodies were to be hauled down from their temporary sepulchre.

Arriving at the scene the party partook of lunch, when the sleds were loaded with their ghastly human freight. While this was going on the cabins were again explored. This search revealed several things of interest. Under the north wall of snow where six of the corpses were found Mr. Winne discovered a valise which proved on examination to belong to Sylvester Borden, and which contained the time book of the mine and the amount of work done on the mine. From this book, which was kept with unusual neatness, it appears that the last work done by the boys was on February 15, and this would tend to bear out the theory expressed this morning that the snow slide took place on the morning of the 21st of February. The weather about that time was exceedingly severe and it is not probable that the men ventured out to work much during the five days following, their time doubtless being taken up in clearing out the tunnel, [illegible] feet in length, which, according to Horace Matthews' letter to his cousin, Miss Charles, [illegible] from the cabins today [illegible] and in clearing the snow from the roof, or in some other work.

These were about the only additional discoveries made, and when they had been canvassed by the men, the sleds were ready. The bodies were found in a better state for identification than on Sunday, and nearly each corpse was identified by some friend, as soon as the covers were removed from the faces. The first sled contained the bodies of Martin and Wes Borden, one of the Matthews boys and Chris Harvey. It was a steel-shod sled and was loaded more heavily than the others on that account. The second had the bodies of Charles Richards, Robert Campbell, John Burt; the third, one of the Matthews boys, John Locke and James Burns.

The march down the [illegible] began at 8:30, arriving at the railroad track shortly before 11. The bodies were removed to the train, which arrived in Leadville with a loud dead whistle that gradually diminished until it died away. The strange sound summoned thousands of spectators. The rescuing party arrived, when the corpses were placed on a large transfer wagon. A resolution of thanks was tendered Superintendent George W. Cook for the part taken in recovering the bodies. The strange cortege moved down the street, thousands following it to the morgue.

The wasted and mutilated bodies were removed to the embalming room and a more hideous spectacle was never revealed. One man standing by identified Robert Campbell, whose wife now resides in Denver, as the one who tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in Red Cliff last fall. He had been having trouble with his wife, who left him. Campbell went on a protracted spree and in his drunken delirium attempted to sever his throat. The witness is [illegible] there in a huge scar. In February last his wife wrote him saying she was penitent and would return to him. So far as correspondence could effect it, they were reconciled. Campbell went to the Homestake mine to work for a stake, when he proposed going to Denver for the woman he loved. The result is known. The coroner is now washing up the bodies, which are at present almost unrecognizable.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

DENVER, April 27.—The streets to-day are crowded with Odd Fellows in uniform in attendance upon the state celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the natal day of the order. The sky threatens rain and the streets are muddy, but a large iron roller drawn by six horses is doing good service in making a path through the mud for the marchers. The procession, which has just passed, marched in the following order:

Detachment of Police.
Marshal and staff. Chief marshal, A. J. Woodbury. Aides—O. E. McLaughlin, P. G. M., Court [illegible] Simmons, P. G., [illegible] C. Keys, P. G., [illegible] Carlson, P. G., William McDonald.
Titus' Band.
Denver Uniform Degree Camp, No. 1.
Gilpin Uniform Degree Camp, No. 2, of Central.
Colfax Uniform Degree Camp, No. 5, of Colorado Springs.
First Division, L. B. Willard, G. P., of Greeley, Marshal.
Greeley Cornet Band.
Poudre Valley Lodge, No. 12, of Greeley.
Norden Lodge, No. 61 (Swedish) of Denver.
Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, of Colorado Springs.
Golden Cornet Band.
Golden Lodge, No. 13, of Golden.
Burnham Lodge, No. 57, of South Denver.
Queen City Lodge, No. 56, of North Denver.
Second Division, Harry Roberts, P. G. of Brownville, Marshal.
Georgetown Band.
Brownville Lodge, No. 25, of Brownville.
Harmony Lodge, No. 18, of Georgetown.
Georgetown Lodge, No. 45, of Georgetown.
Loveland Lodge, No. 33 of Loveland.
Erie Band.
Erie Lodge, No. 46, of Erie.
Longmont Lodge, No. 29, of Longmont.
Boulder Lodge No. 9, of Boulder.
Third Division, Alonzo Furnald, P. G. of Central, Marshal.
Central Band.
Lodge No. 60 (Swedish) of Black Hawk.
Russell Gulch Lodge, No. 41, of Russell Gulch.
Rising Star Lodge, No. 20, of Central.
Nevada Lodge, No. 6, of Bald Mountain.
Black Hawk Lodge, No. 3, of Black Hawk.
Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 3, of Central.
Knights of Labor Band of Denver.
Germania Lodge, No. 14, of Denver.
Denver Lodge, No. 4, of Denver.
Union Lodge No. 1, of Denver.
Carriages containing the reception committee; Dr. R. G. Buckingham, G. P. M., president of the day; Wil. Cumback, P. G. M., of Indiana, orator; Frank A. Tuttle, G. M.; Governor Benjamin Eaton, Mayor J. E. Bates, Rev. Myron W. Reed and others.

The parade was a very creditable one.

On arriving at the church the literary programme was opened by music by Walter E. [illegible], which was followed by the opening ode, "Greenville," with organ accompaniment. Rev. O. E. Ostensen, G. C., then offered prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the band rendered an overture, "The Rivals." Mayor Bates then made a short address, in which he welcomed the visiting Odd Fellows to Denver. The president of the day, Dr. R. G. Buckingham, P. G. M., then gave a fraternal greeting. In his address he spoke of the early establishment of the order in Colorado and what it has accomplished since. After an organ solo, Dr. Buckingham introduced the orator of the day, Hon. W. Cumback, P. G. M., of Indiana who delivered an address on the philosophy of Odd Fellowship. The address was of a high order and was well received. A series of resolutions of "Congratulations, tempered by sympathy" for General Grant and his family, were unanimously adopted. A closing ode to the tune of "America" was then sung and the benediction was pronounced by the grand chaplain. During the entire service the church was crowded with Odd Fellows.

The ball at the Mammoth rink was largely attended and was quite a brilliant affair. Fully four hundred couples participated. For several dances up to 11 o'clock three hundred couples were on the floor at the same time. Taken all in all the anniversary celebration was in every sense a complete success. Fully one thousand Odd Fellows marched in the procession to the music of six or eight bands from different parts of the state, and their fine appearance was generally commented upon. Most of the visitors leave town to-night.

A Railroad for Aspen.

DENVER, April 30.—This morning a certificate of incorporation of the Denver, Aspen & Grand River Railroad company was filed in the office of the secretary of state. The object of the company, as stated in its articles of incorporation, is to construct and operate railway and telegraph lines in Colorado. The route of this railroad and telegraph lines is from Red Cliff down the valley of the Eagle river to its junction with the Grand river, thence down the valley of the Grand river to its junction with the Gunnison river, and thence westward to the eastward line of the territory of Utah with a branch up Roaring Fork river to the town of Aspen and the mines of Pitkin county. The capital stock of the company is $5,000,000, divided into fifty thousand shares of $100 each. The principal office will be in Denver. The incorporators are: D. H. Moffat of Denver, W. S. Cheeseman, of Denver, W. S. Scott, of Erie, Pa., Josiah C. Reiff, of New York city, A. D. Enger, of New York city, [illegible] B. Chaffee, of Denver, C. L. Woerishoeffer, New York city, Addison Commack, New York city, and J. H. Palmer, Westchester, Pa. As none of the incorporators are in Denver nothing can at present be learned as to when operations will be commenced.

Suit for Aspen Mines.

DENVER, April 30.—John Hubbert, of Aspen, to-day commenced suit in the United States circuit court against J. B. Wheeler, also of Aspen, for an undivided one-tenth interest in the Emma, Vallejo, Aspen, Mammoth, General Sheilds, Robert Emmet, Golconda, Ruby, Evening Star, Morning Star, Way Up and Broadway mines, and one-tenth of the proceeds of the same, claiming that he made an oral agreement with defendant in the city of New York some years since to come to Colorado and take charge of his mining property and in consideration of plaintiff's large experience in mining matters he was to receive for his services a deed for an undivided tenth interest in all mining property purchased by defendant upon plaintiff's recommendation. Defendant has persistently refused to make the deeds as agreed, hence the suit.

Chicago Socialists.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The parade of socialists Tuesday night and the rumor that they were gathering on the west side for another demonstration last night induced the holding of reserves of police at the main stations during the progress of the board of trade banquet. A special detail of sixty men was at the [illegible].

ONE WAR ENDED.

The Rebel Leader at Panama Surrenders to the Government.

A Peaceful Settlement of the Colombian Rebellion.

Iowa Quarantines Against Cattle—Missourians Protesting.

The War on the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A special to the Tribune from Panama April 27th says: "French influence is supreme here. French people living here boast that a protest from Paris caused the American troops to leave the city. A local paper declares the same thing. An American bark which was captured by the rebels has been retaken by the Alliance and sent to Colon. Twelve and sixty insurgents are on board."

PANAMA, via Galveston, April 28.—There is no doubt in the public mind here but that the safety of the city is due to the prompt action of Commander McCalla in taking charge of the city at a time when formidable barricades were being erected and preparations on a large scale were going on to defend the city against the national troops when they should arrive. Because of these preparations no doubt exists but that immense loss of life and property would have taken place. The moral effect of the occupation by United States troops has been very great. Not a shot has been fired in the city since they withdrew, but order and legitimate authority are not yet re-established, and any further withdrawal at present would be a fatal mistake, the consequences of which are not calculable.

PANAMA, April 28.—Cambina, messenger of the diplomatic corps of Bogota, arrived at Panama this morning with national troops, which consist chiefly of volunteers from Canca under command of Montoya, who has sent sent Aizpuru notice to leave the city in 48 hours. Aizpuru now says he will fight. If he does not evacuate the city the national troops will try to dislodge him unless the United States interfere the city will stand a poor chance. If Aizpuru remains in the city the struggle will be indefinitely prolonged.

The French consul, Armando, publishes a letter to-day denying that he has telegraphed to his government protesting against the action of American forces on the isthmus. He did nothing except draw the attention of the consular corps to the necessity of taking every possible precaution to prevent a catastrophe, he having in view a statement made by the rebel general Sandoval of a threatening nature. Even this he declares was as a private individual. Armando says he has never communicated one word of the political situation to his government.

At four o'clock this afternoon, the various consuls held a meeting with Aizpuru, who undertook to give up to government troops upon their arrival, but as yet he shows no signs of carrying out his undertaking. The rebels still occupy the cathedral towers and are ready to defend the quarters. The national troops remain aboard the [illegible]. As it now appears probable that Aizpuru refuses to evacuate the city he can only be dislodged by an attack by government troops. No one can predict the effect of such an attack. It may result in a terrible disaster.

PANAMA, April 29.—Messrs. Correas and Clement, peace commissioners to Buena Ventura, are detained at Cali. The strength of the expedition which has arrived in Panama Bay is 850 men, under M. Montoya as civil and military chief. Col. Reyes commands the forces. The expedition has been sent to restore order in the state of Panama. Then it will go on to the relief of General Santa Domingo at Costa Gena. A note was sent signed by Montoya and Reyes, the two chiefs of the expedition, to the dean of the consular corps setting forth that their object was to maintain order, give the necessary guarantee for safety of life and property and free the transit of the Isthmus. At a meeting of consuls yesterday afternoon with Aizpuru, the latter said that while he did not entirely accept the terms offered upon Senors Montoya and Reyes he was willing to disband his forces, deliver up their arms and settle to private life upon certain conditions. First, he would resign to gentlemen who could constitutionally claim power; second, pardon for political offences, but prosecution and punishment of all offenders against the common law in Panama, Colon or elsewhere on the isthmus. This briefly constituted the terms upon which Aizpuru desires to surrender. The commissioners have carried these terms to the national commander, who refused to listen to any terms.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Admiral Jouett telegraphs the navy department from Aspinwall that he will go to Panama to-day and hopes to settle the difficulty in that city peacefully.

PANAMA, April 29.—The final meeting of the consular corps in conjunction with Admiral Jouett, Commander McCalla and the contending powers took place this afternoon, when the best possible solution of the present political difficulties was arranged. Aizpuru surrenders unconditionally and together with his followers will retire from the city. According to the treaty agreed upon, to be signed to-morrow, the city together with all revolutionary armament will be delivered over to the government troops under command of Colonel Reyes, as soon as the government troops enter the city. Colonel Montoya will then assume the civil and military governorship of Panama until the reorganization of the state government. All political offenders will receive a full pardon, excepting those implicated in the burning of Colon. These latter will be apprehended and tried as criminals.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Whitney sent the following telegram to Admiral Jouett yesterday: "I approve your steadfast maintenance of this government's position on the Isthmus for protection of the transit equally by this government and by Colombia. Measures necessary to effect this will be supported. Have sufficient force at Panama ready in case of need. Any act of the Colombian forces involving the destruction or embarrassment of the transit is in violation of their treaty with this government. An armed contest at a place involving the same results is also a breach of the treaty. I recognize that you are in a delicate and critical position. I shall be inclined to stand by you in the exercise of your best judgment, under your general instructions, if your acts result in the safety of the transit, the property at Panama and the re-establishment of stable government."

Late yesterday afternoon Admiral Jouett telegraphed to Secretary Whitney as follows: "A peaceful settlement between the government troops and the revolutionists of Panama has been made to-day. I witnessed the treaty, and all points of difference were referred to me. Aizpuru surrenders unconditionally. The government forces will take possession of Panama to-morrow, and the trouble on the isthmus will be practically settled."

In an interview this morning Secretary Whitney explains the delicate position in which Admiral Jouett was placed. He says: "The trouble at Panama is practically ended, I think. Admiral Jouett and his associates in the expedition have, in my opinion, acted with great judgment and discretion. Yesterday morning they were in a troublesome position. The two forces were prepared to fight it out in the city of Panama. I think Admiral Jouett's position has been, under his instructions, that to settle their dispute in that city would result in the embarrassment of the Isthmus transit and be in violation of the treaty obligations, and should not be done. It has resulted in forcing a settlement of the matters and preservation of property. The insurgents, if obliged to fight outside the city, unprotected by buildings and barricades, could not under any circumstances succeed. They have therefore surrendered without fighting. I think the conciliatory manner of our people, at the same time that determined opposition when anything was done which looked like peril to the interests they were to protect, must have inspired a very desirable feeling of respect and at the same time have avoided the most likely to arise from the presence of a superior force from without, and which would tend to occasion permanent irritation and unfriendliness. I think the expedition will result ultimately in benefitting our commercial relations down here. It has shown that we are ready to act effectively and decisively, and at the same time in a moderate and proper spirit, protecting our interests and rights and not infringing upon theirs. The United States forces which were sent to Panama it is expected will be recalled at an early day.

Despatches have been received at the state and navy departments from Panama confirming substantially the Panama despatches published this morning. They are from the naval and consular authorities and from the cable company's representative. Aizpuru has given up his arms and government troops have taken peaceable possession of Panama. Business is everywhere resumed and the difficulties are believed to be at an end.

Kansas Cattle Quarantine.

TOPEKA, April 28.—Governor Martin today issued the following proclamation, establishing quarantine:

WHEREAS, On the 25th day of April, A. D., 1885, a proclamation was issued by the executive of the state of Kansas establishing a quarantine against the introduction into Kansas of all animals of the bovine species coming from the following named places, to wit, all of the state of Connecticut, all that portion of New York lying south of the north line of the state of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and the counties of Calloway, Boone, Audrian and Montgomery in the state of Missouri, unless all of such cattle are quarantined at a point or locality upon introduction into the state for a period of ninety days and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the state veterinarian of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, The authorities of the state of Missouri have since the date of the proclamation aforesaid adopted no adequate measures for stamping out said disease and there is serious danger that it may spread to other counties; and

WHEREAS, The live stock sanitary commission of the state of Kansas has recommended the establishment of a quarantine against the introduction of animals coming from any part of the state of Missouri,

Now therefore, I, John A. Martin, governor of Kansas, do hereby in accordance with authority vested in me by the laws of Kansas declare and establish a quarantine against the introduction of all animals of the bovine species from the state of Missouri unless all such cattle are quarantined at the point or locality of introduction for a period of 90 days and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the state veterinarian of Kansas, and further that all cattle coming into Kansas from the above-named localities, be required to enter the state at Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City or Fort Scott. The live stock sanitary commissioner and state veterinarian are directed to see that the quarantine thus ordered and established is enforced.

Condition of Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The executive office of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association furnished the following live stock bulletin for the week ending April 30, viz: Presidents Milne and Stoneroad, of New Mexico, report fine weather and no loss. Cattle and horses are doing splendidly. Early spring rains and the present condition of grass and stock indicate the most prosperous season ever experienced by New Mexican cattlemen. The universal sentiment of local associations is averse to crowding the ranges and condemns the United States land laws relating to final proofs of land entries, which congress will be requested to change.

In Arkansas heavy rains have prevailed but the weather is warmer now. Grass is growing finely and cattle improving rapidly. There is no disease and the prospect is bright for this season.

In Pennsylvania the weather is cold and the season backward, but cattle and horses are in fair condition and no disease is reported.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., April 30.—Cattlemen assembled in convention here to-day pursuant to a call to consider means to prevent the spread of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The feature of the morning session consisted of an address by Governor Oglesby, in which he stated that he had scheduled against Missouri cattle, giving the reasons for his action. He expressed hearty approval of the objects of the convention and favored appropriate legislation.

KANSAS CITY, April 30.—The Journal's Jefferson City, Mo., special says: State Veterinarian Paquin has written a letter to Governor Marmaduke in which he says that after careful investigation he believes the pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Calloway county to be practically under control. The committee, he says, has made such judicious use of its limited means that the disease has been gradually dying out until he now does not know of a typical case of the disease in the county. Furthermore there has not been a typical case beyond a distance of eight miles from the starting point.

The Illinois Quarantine.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The recent proclamation of Governor Oglesby of Illinois prohibiting the introduction into Illinois of cattle from Missouri has created quite a commotion in various parts of the state and strong condemnation of and opposition to it is cropping out in all sections. Governor Marmaduke has telegraphed Governor Oglesby asking him to reconsider his action in declaring quarantine against Missouri. An opinion prevails that Governor Oglesby's proclamation is without authority of law, and it is asserted that if officers of Illinois attempt to enforce it as it now stands the federal courts will be applied to for redress. This is based on a decision of the United States supreme court that no state can make an indiscriminate prohibition against the admission of cattle from other states and can only exclude such cattle as prove upon inspection or other authority to be actually diseased.

Our telegraphic news indicates that somebody is considerably exercised over the movements of the Russian man-of-war, Strelok.

A Wisconsin paper remarks that "Chicago "is a great city. It put up $20,000,000 worth "of buildings and had 150 murders last "year."

Gladstone seems unreasonable in insisting that the advance of a large armed force on an enemy's position cannot be considered a flag of truce.

The war news of this morning does not make things more definite. It is hardly possible, however, that the present state of affairs can last long. A short time will decide the question of peace or war.

The settlement of the difficulty with France by England is a most fortunate affair at this time. The suppression of the Bosphore Egyptien was foolish because it did not reach the men who could be influenced by its appeals.

The Denver Tribune-Republican thinks Cleveland's administration "doomed to failure." This is sad, but perhaps the president is not a subscriber to our esteemed contemporary, and so may for a while yet go on unconscious of his fate.

The democrats of a southern city have decided to hold an election for postmaster. All persons who voted for Cleveland and Hendricks are to be allowed to vote. Whether the president will accept such a mode of settlement remains to be seen.

A leading English paper has declared that the British navy has been neglected and is not nearly as efficient as it is supposed to be. And now comes a similar statement in a continental paper about the Russian navy. Perhaps both are right and neither power is stronger on paper than in the open sea.

It is reported that Mr. Blaine went specially to see the president in regard to the Augusta, Me., postoffice, which will become vacant this month. His errand was not to name the officer but to prevent a certain appointment, and it is said Mr. Cleveland gave assurance that the appointment objected to shall not be made.

President Cleveland has such a variety of opposition that it rather demonstrates the evenness of his administration. Mugwumps, democrats and republicans are now denouncing him. The criticisms of the press show him to be the most unpartisan president we have had in years. It is an extraordinary thing for a man to think of his country as before his party. But Cleveland shows it is possible.

This month will be a good one for postoffice aspirants; that is, for some of them. During the month seventy-six offices will become vacant. Twenty-five of them are in the south. Among the offices in which vacancies will occur is quite a number of important ones. Baltimore, Charleston, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Me., Albany, Schenectady, Madison and Terre Haute, Ind., and Quincy, Ill., are among them.

Our news is decidedly warlike this morning. The Russians cannot advance much further without a declaration of war from England. The advance has no excuse and simply shows a determination on the part of Russia to bring on a war. England will accept the challenge with promptness when this is shown. It is not unlikely that the die will be cast within twenty-four hours. The responsibility for the war must rest with Russia.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison has commenced against the Inter Ocean, which has been very determined in its opposition to him, suits aggregating the sum of $600,000. Commenting on this fact the Inter Ocean says: "If to fire at close range at gamblers "and ballot-box thieves is to libel Carter Harrison, the Inter Ocean is guilty as charged. "If to condemn outrage and crime and frauds "is to libel Carter Harrison, we most respect"fully notify all the parties concerned that we "have enlisted for the war."

President Cleveland has made a few bad partisan appointments that are greatly injuring him. One is Eben F. Pillsbury to be collector at Boston. He is a Butler democrat in bad odor. The mugwump papers are attacking the nomination vigorously, not because Pillsbury is a democrat, but because he is a disreputable politician. This must make Cleveland cautious hereafter. There is no objection to his appointing democrats where there is a vacancy, but he must appoint good democrats. The criticisms are not captious and will have a good effect on future appointments.

The Denver News is for civil service reform, but it thinks that it can only be obtained by turning all republicans out of office and putting in democrats. If its assumption that all republican office holders are rascals is correct, its position is unassailable. But it is not. It seems to us that in all subordinate positions republican office holders who are faithful should be retained. This certainly would be the case in any private business. But we must confess judgment on many of the charges of the News against Colorado republican office holders. The men put in since the fall of 1882 are a bad lot. It includes defaulters, professional gamblers, cappers, &c. The McCrums, Evans, Chadwicks and Elisha Davises ought to go out at once.

There is a little episode in Grant's career that is interesting in the present alleged conflict of authority between the general of the army and the secretary of war. In Johnson's administration Grant was general of the army. There was a sharp contest by Secretary of War Stanton and Johnson. The president desired Grant as general to disobey Stanton. This led to sharp correspondence between Grant and Johnson. The former wrote a strong letter which ended as follows:

"I can but regard this whole matter, from the beginning to the end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility in orders, and thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the secretary of war, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am to disobey."

Gladstone never was grander than in his speech on Monday night. The enthusiasm was not because he voiced the war sentiment simply. It was because of the moral courage he has shown in resisting this war spirit and striving for an honorable peace. He was protecting the honor of his country best while conducting a policy based on truth, justice and honor. It led to unkind misrepresentation, but charges of cowardice, indecision, and incompetency did not sway him. His magnificent speech of Monday night was a complete answer to all these charges. His previous conservatism gave his emphatic declaration of war or a honorable peace great moral force. Its effect on England and the world will be salutary. Gladstone's actions will cause the world to look at acts of diplomacy as right and wrong in themselves independent of shrewd or selfish policy. It will not be until the world fully embraces this idea that war will cease. The "peace at any price" party in England are injuring the best friend of their cause in attacking Gladstone.

The extravagance of the last legislature has become a familiar topic by this time, but it is one that ought to be kept constantly before the people. State Senator Hall, who was a member of the committee on appropriations, has given some interesting and definite information on the subject. The total amount of the appropriations is $944,180.75. This includes the special taxes levied for the various state institutions. Now the constitution limits the total levy to four mills on the dollar. The taxable property of the state for the next two years is estimated at $120,000,000 for 1885 and $125,000,000 for 1886. Mr. Hall says that after deducting the usual amounts for delinquent taxes, bounties, etc., the revenue for the next two years would amount to only $516,594, a sum too small by more than four hundred thousand dollars. As to the legislature's numerous employes, Mr. Hall says that many of the positions were only sinecures. The regular pay of the army of employes was $55,000. But this was not enough and so a resolution was passed raising their wages. In this way about $18,000 was added, making the total pay of the employes about fifty per cent greater than the pay and mileage of all the members.

Wm. Fowler, M. P., had a recent article in the Contemporary Review on "The present low prices and their causes." He takes much the same position as Senator Hill in his article in the North American Review for November, 1883. The reason is that the present supply of gold is not equal to the demand for the arts and coinage. As a result gold is becoming more valuable as compared with other commodities and of course prices are falling. Mr. Fowler says:

It seems pretty clear that the present supply of gold does not suffice to cover the amount used in the arts and in new coinage. Mr. Inglis Palgrave gives me the following estimate for the year 1880:

Estimated production	£21,000,000
Consumption otherwise than in coinage	15,000,000
Available for coinage	£ 6,000,000
Amount coined	22,800,000
Abstracted from stock for coinage	£16,800,000

That is to say the world then reduced the stock of bullion largely in order to keep up the coinage.

This is a matter of more than casual importance as it will affect commerce in a most terrible manner. Our monetary yard stick is growing longer and it therefore takes more goods to make a unit. As prices fall, it affects the whole stock of goods in the world and greatly enhances the value of debts. As the surplus gold bullion in the world is being used up and it is only a question of time when there is not enough gold bullion for the arts and coinage. It is likely to cause a commercial crisis the world over. The only remedy is for the double standard countries to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Gold and silver as standards of value can keep prices steady, but either cannot.

It seems to us that the British merchants referred to in the London press dispatches are unnecessarily disturbed about the transfer of the carrying trade in the event of war from the ships of Great Britain to the ships of the United States. The United States has no ships, and under her present laws and commercial policy can have none.—N. Y. Times.

This opens up a subject of great importance in a very forcible manner. At the present time no ship can carry the American flag unless built in America. This law has practically driven American shipping from the sea. At the present time eighty-five per cent of our carrying trade is done in foreign ships. But we are not simply losing the profits of the carrying trade, but the trade that belongs to America is diverted to England because of her control of the ocean lines. Our goods to Brazil must go first to Liverpool and then to Brazil. The law does not help this country in any way and does an immense amount of injury. About 1850 the commerce of the world was done in wooden ships. England was losing her commerce because she could not build wooden ships as cheaply as the United States. She wisely passed free shipping laws and bought American vessels and thus retained her commerce. When iron steamers took the place of the wooden vessels, England resumed her ship building and can now build ships more cheaply than any other country. Our large steamers when built in this country will cost from $150,000 to $250,000 more. As the same number of ships with the same tonnage must earn so much more to make them pay as the English steamers, it is evident that we cannot do the carrying business in competition with English ships and therefore we are driven out of the sea. The only remedy is to buy English ships and then we are on the same basis. The matter is of vast importance now. If there is war between England and Russia and the latter sends out cruisers, then much of England's carrying trade must be diverted to other countries. We can have a large amount of this if our shipping laws will let us.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes as follows regarding the relations between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks and the latter's dissatisfaction with his position:

There has been a great deal of talk about the strained relations existing between the president and vice president. The fact that Mr. Hendricks has not figured prominently in the distribution of patronage is regarded as an indication that the president is not on the best terms with his second on the ticket. There seems to be no grounds for this conclusion. The vice president has had the delicacy to keep in the background in all matters concerning appointments except in his own state, where, like any other democrat, he can with propriety urge the selection of this or that applicant. The appointment of his candidate to the postmastership of Indianapolis, notwithstanding the active opposition of many leading democrats, proves that he has his due share of influence with the administration and will have as much power in matters of this kind as usually falls to the lot of a vice-president. There is certainly nothing like personal friendship between the first two men in the republic, nor will there ever be, for no two men should be more unlike in private habits and public views. Still the cordiality which should exist between men in their position is unbroken, and all the talk of the republican organs about strained relations and snubbing the vice-president is only imaginative bosh. Mr. Hendricks' chief source of trouble just now is inability to discover what the office of vice-president was instituted for. His predecessors found the same difficulty. Mr. Wheeler solved the problem to his own satisfaction by concluding that it was established for the purpose of training antiquated statesmen to handle the fishing rod skillfully. Arthur was falling into the same opinion and becoming a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton when his succession to the presidency saved him from Wheeler's fate. Mr. Hendricks has higher aspirations and hopes to find a nobler work for the office. That he has not been successful so far is evident from the anxious, troubled expression on his face as he wanders about the lobby at Willard's. Here he can be seen nearly every night moving about restlessly, as if he were expecting some one or didn't know just what to do with himself. The truth is that he cannot bring himself to sink into the obscurity which becomes his position. He has been for the last twenty or thirty years accustomed to the obsequiousness and flattery which attend the career of men with influence and favors to bestow, and now he finds himself a nonentity. Office-seekers have no use for a man who has nothing to give and whose influence with the head of the government is quoted below par. Rising politicians can see no profit in cultivating the favor of an official whose very office is a political grave. Even the interviewer passes the vice-president by with scarcely a glance, knowing that his opinions are no longer of interest to the public.

Mr. Hendricks feels all this deeply and no doubt wishes that he were in a less elevated though more substantial office. I am quite sure that he would at any time exchange his present position for a seat in congress or the governorship of a state, for to a man of his intellect and love of power, a mere honorary office is no more than a meal of sugar plums to a hungry laborer.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Patti is an expert billiard player.

Minister Lowell is announced to sail for New York June 9th.

There are more than 2,500 lady physicians in the United States.

Herr Schott has abandoned the idea of giving another season of German opera in New York.

Vienna has granted Johann Strauss the freedom of the city and life-long exemption from income tax.

Mrs. Garfield has recently sent the Ladies' Aid association, of the Garfield Hospital in Washington, a liberal contribution.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is spending a few weeks on his Arizona ranch. He will go Los Angeles for the summer.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage and Dr. Newman both think General Grant's improved condition is due to the prayers of Christian people.

What is said to be the largest diamond in the world is about to be cut in Amsterdam. It was recently found in South Africa and weighs 475 carats.

A statue of the late President Garfield, in bronze, has been cast successfully in Lenz's foundry in Nuremberg. It will be sent to San Francisco.

Mrs. Isaac Bell, jr., wife of the new United States minister to the Netherlands, is the lady for whom the ill-fated arctic steamer, Jeannette, was named.

Mary Anderson's yacht, Galatea, was sold at auction in New York Wednesday, and was bought by Howard Bender, of Albany, for $2100. It cost $8000.

Signor Cardinali, the handsome tenor of the Mapleson Opera company, it is announced, will marry a daughter of Judge Sanderson, of California, in June.

The representative of a Glasgow library has purchased in London autograph copies of Burns' "Lament of Mary Queen of Scots" and "Tam O'Shanter" for £162.

Judge Mackey, counsel for General Hazen, will publish in this country and in England a volume containing a history and report of the latter's court martial trial.

General B. F. Butler has presented to the Essex Bar association, Boston, a fine portrait of the late distinguished lawyer, Rufus Choate, painted from life by Joseph Ames.

Herr Kostner, who has been editing the correspondence of the late Richard Wagner, announces that it will appear in May. It comprises fifty-three years, from 1830 to 1883.

Queen Victoria always sleeps on a wooden bedstead of a particular shape, and whenever she visits a strange place a bedstead and bedding are sent thither from Windsor for her use.

The Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Spain, has returned to Madrid to conduct further negotiations in regard to our commercial relations with Spain and her colonies.

Murat Halstead says it is nonsense to talk of his being a candidate for governor of Ohio. He has no such ambition, and would not take the nomination were it thrown at him with a silver scoop shovel.

Mr. George Riddle, the well known elocutionist, says he tried the stage first and made a dead failure at first, but had better luck afterwards, and supported Mary Anderson at her last appearance in Boston.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

A "toady" is always a disagreeable specimen of humanity. But of all toadies the most offensive is the clerical toady. In this line the notorious Rev. Dr. Newman certainly takes the palm. A few months since he received a fee of $10,000 for preaching a funeral sermon over a youth of sixteen, the son of the California millionaire Stanford. The floral decorations of that funeral alone cost over $20,000. He said of the deceased, who died in Europe:

"Although so young, he was tall and graceful as some Apollo Belvidere, with a face features some masters would have chosen to chisel in marble or cast in bronze; with eyes soft and gentle as an angel's yet dreamy as that of a seer; with broad, white forehead, home of a radiant soul. He reminds us of the beautiful Joseph, "a goodly person and well favored." Think of him as a rapt listener to the mature conversations of such men as Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir William Jenner, Baron Rothschild, Dr. Schliemann and General di Cesnola, asking or answering questions. It was the reproduction of Christ among the doctors at the age of twelve. Our youth should read his biography, which will be more fascinating than romance and more edifying than the creations of the imagination. The public school scholar and the college student would be entranced by the epic of his life, and the 'Life of Leland Stanford, Jr.,' would become as familiar as Fenelon's Telemachus or Richmond's Dairyman's Daughter. His tomb will be the shrine to which our youth will go as on a sacred pilgrimage and from it they will gather grasses and flowers as mementoes of what he was to them."

Recently Dr. Newman has returned from California to administer comfort to General Grant. We take from a New York paper the following illustration of the way in which he commands himself in that capacity. Says the reverend doctor:

"I do not appear in the family to coerce any religious sentiment. The general himself always calls the family to prayers, and a most touching sight it is. Great men can gain nothing from religion, but religion can gain much from great men. The general is living in the highest form of spiritualism, and when he said this "friends were over there" this afternoon his face assumed a most seraphic expression as he threw his head backward and gazed heavenward."

"Great men can gain nothing from religion, but religion can gain much from great men." Is not that the very apotheosis of toadyism?

Mr. A. G. Paspati, a Greek scholar of some distinction, has been lecturing to the more serious-minded members of the Anglo-American colony in Athens upon the revised version of the New Testament. One of the most valuable features of the lecture, in the estimation of the Christian at Work, was the light thrown upon the word *epiousion*. This is the word which has been Englished into daily in the Lord's prayer—"Give us this day our daily bread." New Testament scholars have been much perplexed by this word, owing to the fact that it occurs nowhere else in extant works written in ancient Greek. There has been no opportunity of seeing the force of the word in former usage. It was only found in the Lord's Prayer. Accordingly, some have taken it to mean "supersensual," i. e., spiritual bread; some, regarding it as indicating time, have contended that it meant "to-morrow's bread"—viz.: bread from day to day. Mr. Paspati says: "This word, *epiousion*, is in general use among the Greeks. Many poor people complain that they cannot get their *epiousion* bread. *Epiousion* means whatever can sustain or maintain. It has nothing to do with daily. The passage may be thus translated: 'Give us this day our bread to sustain us,' or 'our needful bread.'"

One of the most valued letters of congratulation read at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler's settlement over the Lafayette avenue (Brooklyn) Presbyterians was from John G. Whittier. "I suppose," wrote the Quaker poet, "that he and I might differ in some of our views; but if I cannot endorse his creed, I can cheerfully endorse him."

A southern Presbyterian parson, who considers himself not only a Christian but a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, writes to the Interior: "Our social relations are such that we refuse to incorporate the negroes into our own organic structure. Some of our churches are reluctant to admit them to membership and in none of our presbyteries are our colored ministers allowed to take part in the proceedings. We will not countenance anything that looks toward social equity. I am not talking about intermarriage. What we mean by social equality is such an interchange of social courtesies as recognizes no difference in rank between the parties. We will not consent to this. Their social sphere must not only be separate but inferior. We insist, and mean to insist, that in our intercourse with the negroes their social inferiority shall be recognized." The Interior's correspondent ingenuously adds that this condition of things "hinders southern Presbyterian religious work" among the negroes. We should think it extremely probable.

Mr. Joseph Cook's lectures in Boston for this year are finished. The committee reports that the receipts were some $40.00 under expenses, allowing nothing for Mr. Cook. Some of his preludes on current topics have been timely and vigorous—but it grows more and more apparent that as an authority on theological topics Mr. Cook takes too frequent counsel of his personal prejudices and is too careless both about his facts and his conclusions to be relied upon.

Says the Christian Register:

The church has often looked with suspicion upon freemasonry; but the action of a lodge in Toronto, Canada, in expelling an agnostic from membership because he could not admit the sufficiency of evidence for the existence of God, may create in the church a new feeling of kinship for this order. It used to be the fashion for the church to turn over its heretics to the civil power. Why not turn them over now to the freemasons? Perhaps they will deal with them according to the plumb line and the square, instruments which the church has not used very often in its heresy trials.

Curious Errors in Type.

N. Y. Times.

Many fold are the vicissitudes of the manuscript of newspaper writers. Many of the errors revealed in cold type are extremely comic. The fault is proportionately divided between the compositor and the proof-reader, although the latter prevents many a ludicrous blunder from reaching the public eye. A reporter on a Binghamton journal, in his account of a ball, intended to say that the belle of the evening "looked *au fait*." The compositor thought he knew better, and set it up so that it read that the young lady looked "all feet." The proof-reader passed this awful "bull," and the item was thus published. The effect upon the editor and "the belle of the evening" is concealed from a curious public. In a description of the study of a popular authoress a very important little "l" was dropped by the compositor and overlooked by the proof reader, so that the paper was made to say that the windows of her room were "tastily decorated with choice hanging pants." A Minneapolis minister, in a recent Sunday sermon used the expression, "All Europe is coming here." Again the awful compositor, who put it into type, "All Europe is crying here." In a report of a dinner given by the Bowdoin Alumni of Portland, Me., recently, the menu was published in full by a local paper, and under the heading of "Poisson" (fish) the misplacing of a period made it appear rather ridiculous. Of course "boiled chicken halibut, anchovy sauce," was the piece de resistance, but the newspaper saw fit to print it, "Boiled chicken. Halibut, anchovy sauce."

"An expression found its way into our columns yesterday," says a Montreal paper, "which we much regret. In our reference to Sir John Macdonald's singularly mistaken remarks with regard to Sir Richard Cartwright, the sentence should have read: Sir John must have been intoxicated with his brimming honors, etc.' The two words 'brimming honors' appeared in print as 'brimming heroes.'"

In transmitting over the wires to a newspaper a long account of the arrest in Montreal of a counterfeiter, a telegraph operator encountered in the correspondent's written story the slang phrase, "shoving the queer." His education had been neglected, no doubt, in the direction of slang, or the manuscript was very bad, for the operator at the New York end of the wire heard it ticked out on his instrument that the prisoner had been arrested for "shaving the queen." A dramatic critic whose penmanship was wretched, wrote a criticism for the comic opera "Girofle-Girofla," and was considerably agitated on finding in the proof at stated intervals "Sniffle-Snaffle." In a long article headed "Men of Letters," giving an account of compositors and their peculiarities, a Boston journal remarked: "Bad manuscript is a fruitful source of annoyance and loss to the compositor, and is responsible for as many errors as anything else. Still, the compositor can occasionally exhibit a striking instance of misdirected genius even with printed or faultless manuscript. If he should happen to be interested in a conversation not even the fact of printed copy can save him from introducing it in the type. One of the intelligent compositors' of a daily, more intent on a conversation than his duty, produced the astounding police item that 'Samuel Jones was arrested for being drunk at the corner of Shawmut avenue and Constantinople;' another, eagerly discussing the drama, made 'shepherdless sheep' appear as 'Shakespeare's sheep.' Sheer ignorance, though that is not a common fault, made one fresh from the rural districts speak of 'Prince Beeswax and his policy' instead of 'Prince Bismarck.' When time presses type is sometimes placed in the form before the proofreader has a chance to read it. Under such circumstances a dramatic critic of this city was made to say that Mary Anderson 'cast looks of love at her ten cresses' when 'looks of love and tenderness' was intended.'" In an issue of a Boston daily paper a eulogy of a deceased merchant by a distinguished preacher conveyed to the public the fact that "the deceased was a man of sterling Christian character and of a business integrity, oats 87c. to 97c. for May; 90c. for June, beyond suspicion," through a misplaced line of type.

Our Navy.

Youth's Companion.

There is unusual interest at the present time in many countries on the subject of naval forces. France, without attracting much notice until lately, has created a great navy. At the end of 1883 she had forty-nine iron clads, thirty of which were of more than five thousand tons each. Five more were building, and two of these latter were larger and more formidable than any now in the French navy.

Germany has eleven large iron clads and is adding to the number. Russia has six. The navy of Spain is powerful and efficient. Italy has eleven great iron clads, two of which are the largest war vessels afloat. Their tonnage is nearly fourteen thousand tons each, their horse power is more than double that of the largest British frigate, and each of them carries four one-hundred-ton guns. The Italian navy possesses twenty-eight guns of this enormous size.

The British navy is the largest of all. It included a year ago two hundred and forty-six vessels, of which sixty-two were plated with armor. No less than forty-six of these latter are of more than five thousand tons each. Moreover, new vessels are being constantly built to add to the great British fleet.

On the other hand, the United States has no navy—to speak of. It has not a single iron clad vessel as large as five thousand tons, and most of the smaller ones are unfit for sea service. Some of them would be useful for coast defence, however. A year or two ago the construction of three steel cruisers was authorized. When these are completed they will be valuable for speed rather than for heavy fighting, as they are not armor plated.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the British navy, a cry has lately gone up that Great Britain is losing her naval supremacy. Other European countries, it is said, have surpassed her in activity of building, and are dangerously near the point of being able to meet her on equal terms at sea.

England must keep up her navy. She is liable to attack in every quarter of the globe. In case of war, she could be assailed at Hong Kong, or in Jamaica, or at Halifax, or at the Cape of Good Hope. To protect her colonies, she must maintain the largest navy of the world. The expense of this vast establishment is nearly sixty million dollars a year,—more than the whole interest on the public debt of this country.

Much interest is now felt in the subject of an American navy. There have always been two views as to the true policy for the United States to pursue. For the most part those who believe it unwise to expend much money on this department have carried their point.

It is maintained that our interests are at home, that we have few relations that tend to bring us into war with foreign powers, and that even in case of war the wise policy would be one of defense. Those who hold this view say very truly that to engage in an effort to match the navies of the old world must cost a prodigious sum of money. They maintain that the principle of a standing army, and of a great navy is the same, and they are opposed equally to both.

But it is urged on the other hand that while the policy of the country is, and is to be, a peaceful one, it is not certain that war can be avoided. No one wishes that the navy should be so large that we shall be tempted to attack other nations, but that is a different thing from having one large enough to deter other nations from attacking us.

Then, too, it is feared by some statesmen that we may soon have certain interests to protect in Central America, which we cannot protect without a navy. Nor, it is said, is the sole office of a navy to carry on hostilities; but an increase in this branch of the service would be helpful in enlarging our merchant shipping interest. Finally, if we are ever to have a navy, no better time for beginning to create it could be chosen than when the surplus in the treasury is large, as it is now.

The contest between the opposing views has been renewed, year after year, and as it is easier to do nothing than to agree upon a plan, the advocates of a small navy or of none at all have been usually successful. Only those who can see into the future know positively which policy is the best, and as the race of soothsayers is extinct, no one really knows.

Should the United States succeed in keeping out of war during the next quarter of a century, the present course will prove to have been the wisest. But if a war should come in that time, the country might suffer more loss in a single month of defencelessness than the entire cost of a sufficient navy. It may be safe to continue unprotected, but in other affairs of life men take precautions even against contingencies which they do not expect to happen.

Lee on Grant.

Chaplain George W. Pepper, of Wooster Ohio, writes for the New York Sun a sketch of an interview he had with General Robert E. Lee in 1865. In this he says:

General Lee adverted to the character of General Grant, of whom he spoke at length in most enthusiastic terms. He ascribed to him the possession of the grandest attributes of American manhood, and said that he possessed the military talents requisite for the organization of armies. In the generous terms accorded to the impoverished south, of which he spoke several times, Grant had won for himself imperishable renown.

"I wish," said General Lee, "to do simple justice to General Grant, when I say that his action toward my army is without parallel in the annals of nations. When my poor soldiers, with famished faces, having neither food nor raiment, hungry and footsore, came before him in the hour of surrender, it was then that General Grant immediately issued the humane order that 40,000 rations should be given to them. And that was not all. I was giving orders to one of my subordinate officers, who was making out the list of things to be surrendered. I told him to include the horses. At that very moment General Grant, who seemed to be paying no attention to what was going on, quickly rose from the camp stool and said: 'No, no, General Lee, not one. Keep them all. Your poor people will need them for the spring crops.' It was a scene never to be forgotten."

As Lee spoke he paced the room, and with tears streaming down his cheeks repeated two or three times this incident of the surrender.

I then asked him whom he thought to be the greatest of federal soldiers. "Indeed, sir, judged by Napoleon's test of 'Who did all that?' General Grant is the greatest of living American or European soldiers."

General Lee having mentioned the name of Napoleon, I ventured the opinion that Grant was his equal. He replied: "There was much in Napoleon to awaken admiration, but his humanity was not to be compared with Grant's. Napoleon's chief object was glory, mere glory. Grant's action is distinguished by his simplicity and strong sense of duty. Napoleon did not hesitate to sacrifice thousands of lives for his own personal gratification. General Grant seems to be a man of self abnegation, having no end in view but the safety of the cause he defends. The courage of Napoleon can not maintain a minute's comparison with the calm heroism and sublime magnanimity exhibited by General Grant toward my troops and myself. There is one thing about General Grant which I have noticed as peculiar to himself. He never complains of adverse and unmanageable circumstances, but seizes the materials as they are presented and masters them."

I repeated a saying of Grant's which I heard in the campaign against Vicksburg. Some of his friends asked him if he would not run for president. Grant answered: "The only office I desire, when this cruel war is over, is to be elected supervisor of Galena, so that I can improve the street near my house." "Yes," replied General Lee, smiling, "Grant resembles in this respect the Duke of Wellington, and not Nelson, who on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar, said: 'To-morrow will give me a grave in Westminster Abbey or a peerage.'"

Four Great Generals.

Montreal Gazette.

The four greatest generals produced by the great civil war on the national side were Grant, McPherson, Sherman and Sheridan. One of the most pleasant memories of American history is, and will forever be, the fact that between these four great commanders there was never the shadow of jealousy or envy. It is the highest honor that Grant ever received from men's judgment or admiration that these three able captains all willingly and always looked up to him as their superior. McPherson fell in battle before the splendor of his abilities could attract the world's attention, but in his death Grant, as he declared, lost one of the greatest—perhaps the very greatest—of his lieutenants. Sheridan, as in right of his Irish blood, had the fiercest spirit in battle; Sherman the greatest invention in council, while McPherson could fight with the one and plan with the other, but they all admitted, because they knew and felt, that "the silent gray-eyed man" was greater than they. "Why," I asked General Sherman once, "did you and Sheridan always acknowledge Grant as your leader?" "Because," he responded, in his quick, idiomatic manner, "while I could map out a dozen plans for a campaign, every one of which Sheridan would swear he could fight out to victory, neither he nor I could tell which of the plans was the best one; but Grant, who simply sat and listened and smoked while we had been talking over the maps, would at the end of our talking tell us which was the best plan, and in a dozen or two words the reason of his decision, and then, it would all be so clear to us, that he was right, that Sheridan and I would look at each other and wonder why we hadn't seen the advantage of it ourselves." "I tell you," he continued, after a moment's pause, "Grant is not appreciated yet. The military critics of Europe are too ignorant of American geography to appreciate the conditions of his campaigns. What is it to march an army from Berlin to Paris? Look at the shortness of the distance. Look at the multitude of roads. Look at the facilities of transportation. Consider how many times the same ground has been fought over by successive commanders. Is not every point of vantage known? What commander can blunder where all the conditions lie open to his eye? But I have seen Grant plan campaigns for half a million of troops along a front line 2,500 miles in length, and send them marching to their objective points, through sections where the surveyor's chain was never drawn, and where the commissariat necessities alone would have broken down any transport system of Europe; and three months later I have seen those armies standing where he said they should be and what he planned accomplished; and I give it as my military opinion that General Grant is the greatest commander of modern times, and with him only three others can stand—Napoleon, Wellington and Moltke."

A Dream of Poker.

Richmond Baton.

A rich man who had been to a poker party dreamed that night he had a "straight flush," but had six cards. In the attempt to throw away the sixth card he struck his wife on the nose, who, being aroused and confused, asked:

"Did you call?"

"Call, thunder! I raised you."

An Awful Tragedy.

CONCORDIA, Ohio, April 25.—A German, Hess, who, with wife and child, lived three miles from the village, some time during the night took an ax and severed the head of his child from the body. Hess then beat his wife on the head until life was extinct. After his bloody work Hess hung himself to a rafter, and when found all bodies were stiff.

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B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Elsewhere we publish the ordinance in full with the proposed amendment which will be found in section 6. Read it carefully and express your opinion freely. Our columns are open for a discussion.

Eastern papers are full of rumors about the Tennessee discoveries in the interior department. No other department is attacked like this. Mr. Teller is likely not only to wish himself out of public life but to wish he never had entered it.

Our esteemed contemporary is now publishing a patent outside. It makes its news rather stale, but is much more economical. The "facts," are not as bad as usual in a patent outside but still would not do for a religious weekly.

Last night's speech by Gladstone must have been a wonderful effort. Charges of indifference and hesitation will no longer be brought against him. His position is firm and unwavering, but he feels the responsibility of a war so great that he will not hurry into it until all efforts for an honorable peace have failed.

It is a very serious question whether patronage is much of a source of power for the party. It was always creating dissensions and hard feelings in the republican party of this state. The democracy had a quiet, peaceful time until this winter and now the party is all broken up with rival factions and candidates.

One of our dispatches states that the common people of England know that Gladstone values a soldier's life more than any other statesman in Europe and hence will be heartily for war if he so declares. This is true John Bright says that before war was declared with Russia in 1854, he drew the attention of an eminent English statesman to the fearful loss of life that would follow. This statesman replied that that was of small consequence as all must die and it mattered little how or when. A man not a brute is now at the head of England's affairs.

Tennyson still writes, we regret to say. His last contribution was to the London Times, of April 23d, and it was telegraphed to this country. It is as follows.

THE FLEET—ON ITS REPORTED INSUFFICIENCY.

You, you—if you have failed to understand
The fleet of England is her all in all—
On you will come the curse of all the land
If that Old England fall
Which Nelson left so great.

This isle, the mightiest naval power on earth;
This one small isle, the lord of every sea,
Poor England! What would all these votes be worth,
And what avail thine ancient name of Free,
Wert thou a fallen state?

You, you—who had the ordering of her fleet—
If you have only compassed her disgrace,
When all men starve, the wild mobs' million feet
Will kick you from your place—
But then—too late! too late!

The Republic seems afraid of a secret meeting to consider the amendments to the liquor ordinance. It is about time for this silly fight to stop. The present council proposes to make a law that can be enforced and to enforce it. In preliminary consideration there may be need of secrecy, but there will be no trouble about the most public consideration of the matter at the right time. The council does not propose to do anything it is ashamed of and will court publicity for its actions on this question. There is no occasion for this unworthy suspicion. We advise the friends of prohibition to be wise in their criticism of the council. Four-fifths of the people of this city wish the saloon business stopped. It is simply a question whether this large majority shall be divided and fighting in its own ranks and let the saloon business go on or act unitedly in enforcing a fair law. The council should have a chance to act before being condemned.

The old idea of successful diplomacy was that the most skillful should conduct the negotiations. This is Russia's policy. But England is acting on a higher plane of morality that must make its policy strong with civilized nations, even if it has failed with the half civilized people of the Soudan and fails with Russia. An insincere, dishonest foreign policy can only have a temporary success. All states now recognize certain principles of justice in their foreign policy, and must recognize these principles in any complications produced by any war there will be between Russia and England. The moral influence of the civilized world will be with England in this struggle if it takes place. It is a more serious thing for humanity at large for two great nations to rush to war than it was seventy-five years ago. The party responsible will feel the weight of it. The world sympathized with Germany in the war with France in 1870 because France provoked the war. Sympathy was general with Russia in 1877 because it was known that her war was to defend the helpless and oppressed.

No appointment of President Cleveland will give more genuine satisfaction than that of General Hunt to be governorship of the Soldiers' Home near Washington. A few months ago he was placed on the retired list, because he had reached the limit the law fixes for active service. His record is full of brilliant achievement and unselfish devotion to his country. During the war he held for the most of the time the position of chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac. The law prohibited any rank beyond that of colonel for this position. The successive commanders of the army, particularly General Grant, realizing that there was no other officer in the army so well qualified for this position urged him to remain in it. He preferred his promotion and he saw officers below him rapidly promoted to a position above him. But he preferred to be of the most use to his country rather than to obtain any personal advancement. His friends in the last congress tried to give him some compensation for this unselfishness by passing a bill providing that he be retired with the rank of brigadier-general. It passed one house, but failed to come up for vote in the other owing to the pressure of business at the end of the session. This recognition by President Cleveland will be some compensation for the failure to pass this bill, and is a credit to the president as well as an honor to a worthy and brave soldier.

There seems to be but little doubt that Russia has pursued a lying policy throughout in regard to the Penjdeh affair and is fully responsible for the battle. The report of Sir Peter Lumsden shows that General Komaroff's report is untrue throughout. This report is dated Tiapul, April 17, and is in reply to a dispatch of inquiry from the English government as to the correctness of General Komaroff's report of the battle at Penjdeh. It is as follows.

General Komaroff's account of the attack on Penjdeh is considered incorrect. General Komaroff says: "On the twenty fifth of March our detachment approached Dash-Kepri, on the banks of the Kushk river." In reply, Dash Kepri is Kurtt for Pul-i-Khisti. General Komaroff's claim to either bank of the Kushk is untenable. The left bank always has been held by the Afghans and was never subject to Russian occupation. On the 25th of February the Russians located an outpost of twenty-five Turcomans at Kizil-Tepe, one mile north of Pul-i-Khisti, and about a mile from the nearest point on the Kushk river and the Kushk's junction with the Murghab river. This had always remained the extreme limit of the Russian advance within their line of vedettes. The Russian cavalry detachment advanced to the advance against Pul-i-Khisti March 25, but they retired before reaching there, when warned by the Afghan commander, as they had been on February 20.

Second.—General Komaroff states that near the bridge he found an entrenchment occupied by Afghans. I reply that this position was occupied by the Afghans previous to General Komaroff's advance and to the agreement of March 17.

Third.—General Komaroff says "In order to avoid conflict, I placed my troops five versts from the Afghan position." In reply to this I can only refer to the main body, as Russian troops were in Kizil Tepe, a mile from the Afghan positions and Russian vedettes considerably in advance of that point.

Fourth.—General Komaroff says, "When the Afghans were convinced we had no intention of attacking them, they began to come daily nearer to our camp." I reply that from the Afghans being convinced of General Komaroff's innocent intentions, the continued irritating daily attempts to provoke hostility convinced the Afghans that the Russians were determined to provoke a conflict. This induced the Afghans to what appeared a military necessity in extending their defensive positions.

Fifth.—General Komaroff states that on the twenty-seventh day of March the Afghans sent against the company which was charged with covering a reconnoissance, three companies with cannons and some cavalry. In reply to this I say that the reconnoissance force itself meant hostile intention. The Russian company meant 250 men, more than equivalent to three Afghan companies, which aggregated 225 men. On the 27th two bodies of Russians simultaneously advanced. Colonel Alikhanoff, with cavalry, pushed passed Pul-i-Khisti. The Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of the Afghan position, on the right bank of the Murghab. Colonel Alikhanoff only retired when intercepted by the Afghans. The cavalry was four miles in the rear of the Afghan position. The Russian infantry only retired when the Afghan commander drew up his companies, warning the Russian officer if he advanced further he would be fired upon. General Komaroff's chief of staff, at an interview had on the 29th, called Colonel Alikhanoff's advance merely a pleasure trip, but he was informed the Afghan commander viewed it in a most serious light.

Sixth.—General Komaroff states the arrogance and audacity of the Afghans increased by degrees. I reply that it may have been so, but if so it was entirely caused by the Russian action. The Afghans did their utmost to avoid a collision. It is solely owing to their patience and forbearance during the two months incessant irritation that peace was preserved so long. The Afghan commander's courteous reply to March 29 to General Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish to the last to avoid a conflict. General Komaroff says that on the 28th the Afghans occupied the height commanding the left flank of the Russian camp and began to throw up entrenchments there to establish a post of cavalry behind the Russian line and placed the pickets within gunshot distance. I reply that the Afghan commander did, on the 28th, after the hostile reconnaissance on the 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on the right bank of the Murghab river for the purpose of giving notice of any fresh Russian advance, but the post was withdrawn the next day.

Eighth.—General Komaroff says on the 29th he sent to the Afghan commander an energetic summons, etc., and received an answer that by the advice of the Englishmen, the Afghan commander, refused to retire across the Kushk river. In reply to this I may state that the fact itself reported to me to be totally incorrect. Nowhere in the Afghan commander's reply is there any such statement. On the contrary, the wording is distinct, thus: "I have duly received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets. As I had received orders from the government at Herat to consult Captain Yate, who was deputed to Penjdeh by Sir Peter Lumsden in such matters, I showed him your letter. Captain Yate afterwards had an interview with Colonel Zakrchewski and informed me of the conversation which ensued. Be it known to ye, I must loyally obey orders I have received from his highness the ameer. I can in no wise act contrary to orders of my sovereign. Of course, in matters of detail, such as alterations in position, advanced pickets and vedettes, I am prepared to arrange with ye with a view to the avoidance of any risk of a conflict."

Ninth.—General Komaroff says he again addressed a private letter couched in friendly terms. In reply I say. The letter in question was never seen by any officer of the commission, but Captain Delasnal was told that the letter had been received a few hours before the Russian attack on the 30th. I have now called upon Sepch Salar for a copy of the second letter.

Tenth.—General Komaroff states: On the 30th, to support my demands, I marched my detachment against the Afghans' position, counting still on a pacific result, but the artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept the combat. In reply I say: The Russians advanced to attack the Afghan position and of course the Afghans were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by the artillery fire, as General Komaroff states, as infantry fire was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun."

Our foreign dispatches are so contradictory that they give little knowledge of the situation. We have received the Spectator of April 11th, which has an excellent article entitled "Peace or War." The article gives an excellent resumé of the facts connected with the Penjdeh affair and will interest those of our readers who wish to have an accurate idea of what caused the present crisis in the foreign relations of England and Russia:

England and Russia have to live side by side in Asia probably for centuries, certainly for generations. Neither power can hope, in any contingency upon which statesmen will reckon, to conquer the other, to dismember the other, or to obtain from the other any territorial advantage worth acquiring. Recognizing these great facts as we do to their fullest extent, it is with no secret exultation, but with utter sadness and a painful sense of the irony of fate, that we accept war between the two states as a most inevitable. Nevertheless, it is so. Unless the czar's government repudiates General Komaroff's action on the Khushk, recalls him from his command, and withdraws his troops pending the settlement of the boundary, war cannot be avoided. If the circumstances are as we believe them to be, for England to shrink back would not only be humiliating as soldiers regard humiliation, and unwise as statesmen reckon unwisdom, but a grave dereliction of the plainest duty. The word of this country would be as worthless in Asia as if we had violated a safe conduct or broken a treaty just signed; and with the respect for her word the influence of England for good, which rests, in the last resort, upon the belief in her loyalty to her pledges, would be gone for ever. Of course, Russia may retire, for there is war there is peace; but for ourselves, we entertain hardly the faintest hope. Judging events and despatches together as politicians must judge them, as the results of will and not as fortuitous accidents, it is next to impossible to doubt that a power which may be the Russian government, or may be an overmastering influence within that government, has been willing or desirous to risk war with this country. The reluctance to allow the joint boundary commission to do its work can have no other meaning. Russia cares no more than England for a few miles of prairie; and if she did care, could have instructed her commissioners not to yield that point, and so leave it to subsequent negotiation. Moreover, the Russian government, after opening a vexatious negotiation, was careless to avoid those occasions for conflict which her foreign ministers admitted to exist. On March 17th M. de Giers, in answer to a strong representation from London, stated to the British ambassador in St. Petersburg: "The Russian troops will not advance from the positions now occupied by them, provided the Afghan forces do not advance or attack, or unless in case of some extraordinary reason—such, for instance, as disturbances at Penjdeh. The strictest orders have been sent to the Russian commander to avoid, by any possible means a conflict, or any incitement to a conflict, and the orders will be repeated." The very first person to whom such orders "had been" sent, according to M. de Giers, must have been General Komaroff, the highest officer in command upon the frontier, the chief, indeed, of the whole Transcaspian viceroyalty; and General Komaroff, according to Sir Peter Lumsden—an officer chosen for his temperance of judgment as well as his experience—denies explicitly that he received such orders, refuses to give the assurances they ought to elicit, and on the first opportunity, real or imaginary, under the eyes of British officers, crushes an Afghan division. Either, therefore, M. deGiers has broken his word in the most offensive way, for he said orders "had been sent," or General Komaroff denied those orders; or, which we believe to be the truth, those orders were stopped as they passed through the military or "Asiatic" department of the Russian government, in other words, were arrested because they secured peace. The conclusion is inevitable that either the Russian government has been playing with us, or that it must show its fidelity by removing those who have thus perverted its resolutions. Acts of war have occurred in consequence of those perversions, and they must be accepted or repudiated by the czar in the most formal manner.

We fear they will be accepted. Russian officers in high command, whether military or civil, are trusted with powers so large that a right of independent judgment on details is necessarily conceded to them, but an armed attack on a first class power is no detail, nor dare any Russian officer commence even with a state like Afghanistan without a certainty either of approval or acquiescence in St. Petersburg. No man in Russia, be he who he may, is beyond the czar's wrath, and General Komaroff stands far too high, both with his government and the army, to risk his troops and endanger the policy of his government for a mere caprice. Yet it is certain, if Sir Peter Lumsden's report to his own government can be trusted, that General Komaroff collected on the Khushk, opposite the Afghan lines, a needlessly strong force, that "he made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to begin the fight," this is Mr. Gladstone's statement—that he alarmed the Afghans into throwing out vedettes, and that on March 30th he attacked and carried Afghan positions on both sides of the river, driving out an Afghan division, taking their artillery, and either storming or occupying Penjdeh—a position which he knew to be in a special degree a subject of negotiation. As to the facts, this is his own account as well as Sir Peter Lumsden's, the only difference between them being that General Komaroff alleges, and Sir Peter denies, Afghan "provocation," a provocation which, considering the Afghan awe of Russia, the relative position of the forces, and the terrible severity with which Abdurrahman punishes any breach of his commands, is prima facie incredible. To make such an occurrence reasonably possible, Abdurrahman, before he had reached Rawul Pindi or seen the viceroy of India, and without consulting whether he might not be driven into a "transaction" with Russia, must have ordered his general to burn his boats by an act of menace to the highest Russian officer in Transcaspia. Is that possible? There may, of course, be explanations, and if the Russian government recalls its troops, we shall believe there were; but on the face of the evidence all sober men will agree with Mr. Gladstone when on Thursday night he said: "Speaking with measured words, in circumstances of great gravity, I say that to us, upon the statements I have recited, this attack bears the appearance of an unprovoked aggression." Of course, if the Russian government, whether from policy or in good faith, repudiates the aggression and punishes the aggressor, the charge fails; but, short of that, what other conviction than the one expressed by the premier is conceivable. And if the act was an aggression, we must fight. We stand pledged to protect the ameer; and to allow his divisions to be destroyed by an act leveled at us, and intended on the theory to provoke us to war, would be to the last extreme disgraceful. There are occasions, in nations as individuals, when self-defense is not only manliness but righteousness, and this is preeminently one of them. If General Komaroff acted under orders, or if his sovereign endorses his action, the government of Russia is violently invading territory which we are as much bound to protect as we are to defend Cornwall or the Channel Islands; and we must protect it. The duty is a hard one, more especially as our preoccupation will set loose a multitude of ambitions; the expenditure will be vast, the suffering will be great, the result will probably be unsatisfactory, but we do not believe there is a party in England, or even a leading person, who will shrink from bearing a share of the responsibility.

CREAM OF THE CONTINENT.

A great many books have been written about Colorado in the last ten years. Some of them have been excellent for some one special feature, as mining or ranching. But no book has exactly met the wants of the intelligent traveler who wishes to know what places to go to and to get a general idea of the resources of this state. The book just published by R. R. Donnelley & Sons of Chicago and written by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, however, supplies this want. The writer is one of the most popular of our magazine writers and has been engaged in this kind of writing for the past ten years. He gives in his book the story of a trip through Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. He has a keen sense of the beautiful and is able to give his impressions in a very charming and picturesque manner. No traveler needs a guide book to tell him that this canon or that mountain is beautiful, but he does need a book to know what are the most beautiful places to visit so as to spend his time to the best advantage. The writer seems to have seen everything and to have excellent discrimination in his praise. It is not all written in the superlative and there is an absence of the "gush" that has become rather tiresome. Mr. Ingersoll has already some reputation as a naturalist, and has not only given us the glowing impressions of a lover of nature, but has made the accurate observations of a man of science. The book is full of information about mining, ranching, stock raising, geology and similar subjects, free from all technicalities and answering the questions that intelligent observers are always asking. The story is relieved by frequent anecdote and legend that will greatly help to reproduce Colorado life and stir the imagination in the presence of the memorials of ancient peoples and races. The literary style as well as the subject matter is also worthy of great praise.

The writer starts from Denver southward and gives a brief notice of Colorado Springs, Manitou and the Pueblos; goes over the Sangre de Christo range into San Luis park which will be the wheat field of Colorado within the next ten years; visits New Mexico and pictures to us the romantic features of Mexican life in Santa Fe and gives a fascinating account of the life and customs of the Pueblos; from thence San Juan is visited and we have a hint of the riches in her mountains and the beauty of the queen of cañons which is pierced by the river of lost souls. The scene is then changed to the Arkansas valley and a lovely description is given us of the many beautiful spots it contains and ends with the story of Leadville and the surrounding camps. Crossing Marshall pass, he visits the Grand, Gunnison and Uncompahgre valleys, all full of magnificent scenery, richness, splendid possibilities for the farmer, and fascinating traditions of the bravery, pluck and energy of the Colorado pioneer. The book ends with a very good picture of the life, resources and scenery of the home of the Mormon. This is only a hint at the contents, for a column would hardly name the topics so interestingly described and discussed.

Typographically the book is worthy of great praise. It is full of splendid illustrations prepared exclusively for this book from sketches by a special artist, and photographs taken by Jackson especially for this work. An accurate map brought down to date also accompanies the book.

Tourists visiting the state will add greatly to their enjoyment and profit by reading this book. It is of great value also to those who live in this state, for few have traveled enough, are sufficiently informed of our resources or familiar enough with Mexican and Indian life or the traditions of the pioneer not to find this book full of instruction and information. The book is in three bindings and is published at the following low prices: in cloth, rich ink and gold sides, $3.00; in board, paper sides, in seven colors, 75 cents, in paper, printed in seven colors, 50 cents.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

O'Rell's View of the Russo-Afghan Boundary Dispute.—Paris Gossip

LONDON, April 11th, 1885.—The fifty miles of barren and debatable land, north of Afghan,' are still the burning question of the day. England having exhausted her stock of arguments, has come to the conclusion that Russia can have no claim to Penjdeh for the Turkomans, because her *locus standi* rests upon the fact that she stole Merv. Thus speaks the Daily Chronicle. I shall not be surprised to see Russia answer that England has no right to claim the same disputed land for the Afghans, because her *locus standi* rests upon the fact that she stole India. For, *entre nous*, India was not the gift of a friend, was it?

In the meantime, the Duke of Connaught's return to Europe has been indefinitely postponed, and General Wolseley, recalled from Dongola, and perhaps the English government will go into a big war in order to have an excuse for getting rid of a little one, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will have to prepare a new prayer to the Lord of Hosts.

What strange reflections are suggested by the destinies of humankind! Here are two peoples, the French and the English, the happiest, the richest, the most intelligent and industrious in the old world, two peoples passionately fond of liberty in every shape, and each possessing the glorious goddess (oh, strange irony of fate!) one in reality under a monarchy the other in dreams under a republic. Here are two peoples whose destinies seem, at the present moment, to hang upon the decision of two Mohammedans and a Chinese. It is perfectly true, as a contemporary remarks, that the dominating factors, at the next appeal to the English people, will not be Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Salisbury or Lord Randolph Churchill, but Mahomed Achmed, the Mahdi, and Abdur Rahman, the ameer of Afghanistan. And in Paris, the capital of civilization, a government which for two years has defied all the assaults of its internal enemies has just collapsed in a moment, before the touch of the commander of a Chinese horde on the northern frontier of Tonquin.

It was not without a smile, that I received a short time ago an invitation to deliver a lecture in Glasgow under the auspices of the Sunday Lecture society. According to my notions of Scotland, but I am sorry to say that my experience of that beautiful country is very small—well, according to those notions I thought that the fact of my being invited to lecture a Scotch audience on a Sunday was a proof that the Island of John Bull, to a foreign observer, was an inexhaustible box of surprises. But I immediately felt sympathy for that Sunday association, because it owes part of its success to the efforts of its enemies. I feel inclined that we underrate the good offices of our adversaries, and that we ought to be much more grateful to them for the good they do us than we generally are. There are two ways of causing an animal to advance—whether that animal be a society, an artist, a writer or a prime minister—first by kind encouragement in front, secondly by something less pleasant, on the other side. I firmly believe the second process to be more effective than the first.

The Times correspondent in the Soudan says: "During the advance of the column, the news which had arrived that Bendigo had won the Lincolnshire handicap was heliographed to the zereba." This is a truly British proceeding. It reminds one of an incident, illustrating British *sang froid*, which occurred in August 1715, by the bedside of Louis XIV, during his last illness. Lord Stair, English ambassador at the court of Versailles, when he heard of the nature of the illness the great monarch was suffering from, immediately bet, according to the genius of his nation, as Voltaire puts it, that the king would not outlast the month of September. He won.

The trial of Mrs. Weldon for a libel upon M. Rivere terminated at the central criminal court yesterday. The poor lady got six months imprisonment and was further ordered to enter into recognizances herself in £250 and two sureties of £25 each to be of good behavior for two years. In spite of what may be said of her, a new lunacy bill is in preparation, and this owing to the disclosures she has brought to light.

Two incidents that took place lately, in Paris and London respectively, may serve to illustrate French impulsiveness and English *sang froid*. The other evening the opera Les Huguenots was played at the Grand Opera. The singer who took the part of Marcel was out of sorts and sang flat. An old gentleman seated in an orchestra stall was observed to be restless during the performance. At the end of the last act, Marcel passes before the church just at the moment when the Duke of Nevers and his partisans come out of it. "*Qui vive?*" cries the duke. "Huguenot," answers Marcel, and he falls, shot dead by the followers of the duke. This part of the opera had no sooner been acted than the old gentleman rose from his seat, put on his hat and shaking his fist at the dead hero, to the great amusement of the public, he cried at the top of his voice: "You donkey, it serves you right; you have been singing out of tune the whole evening." In a beautifully appointed house afternoon tea, served in costly china, had just been brought to the drawing room when the mistress of the house inadvertently overturned the tea-table. Without the slightest show of vexation, without Oh! or Ah! Lady R. calmly touched the bell, and, on the appearance of the servant, merely said in her wonted tones; "Take this away and bring more tea." "My dear," whispered Lady P. to a friend, "she won't match that china for £80."

The same characteristics of the two nations are again well illustrated by the fact that the day the French sustained a severe defeat in China M. Jules Ferry was thrown overboard, whereas after the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon, Mr. Gladstone retained office. The English climate no doubt has much to do with it, as a talented American observed lately, and as long as the English climate lasts, the moderation of thought and calmness of temperament, corresponding to the grey uniform tint of the English skies, will always make John Bull the reasonable and reflecting being that we know.

PARIS.

A case similar to that of Mme. Clovis Hughes, has just been tried in France. A lady had killed with a revolver a too enterprising neighbor. She has been acquitted. The verdict in the case of Mme. Clovis Hughes is a precedent now constantly placed before a French jury, and the English take the opportunity of abusing the French for it. The two people, I am afraid, will never understand each other, because each will always judge the other by his own standard. When, at the beginning of this century, the English hanged a man for stealing a sheep, when this very day they hang a man for killing in a moment of jealousy or despair, we almost feel ready to exclaim with Voltaire: "The English are the only people who murder by law." When, in France, we show a little sympathy with a beautiful and talented woman, a loving and idolized wife, a most tender and devoted mother, who killed like a dog an infamous man who made a living by robbing fair women of a fair name, the English exclaim that we are so demoralized, so perverted that we have become upholders of criminals. When an Englishman's honor, or his wife's has been attacked, when an Englishman has been dishonored by his wife, and he accepts, nay, he claims, so many pounds damages which he places to the credit of his banking account, and afterwards invests at two per cent, we think that really he carries the love of money a little too far. When a Frenchman, under the same circumstances, fights a duel, the English say: "What a fool he is." And so he is, I will admit, but what is he to do? If he had accepted money as a compensation for such wrongs, he would need to make a friend of his money, for he would soon have no other. Far from me the intention of inferring from this that we are any better for such feelings, I merely want to state the fact that such a man would be cold shouldered, not to say pelted with stones if he ventured out.

A very popular vaudeville is now being played at the Palais Royal theatre. The heroine, Therese Bijou (the play is called *Bijou et Bouvreuil*) keeps a poultry shop. This part is played by Madame Judic. The charming actress plucks fowls as if to the manner born, with her plump white hands. It appears that she went every morning to learn the business in the shop of Petremont, the well-known Parisian poulterer. She paid for her lessons in plucking, and when Petremont was very busy, she gave him a helping hand, and served customers with perfect *sang froid*. Petremont came himself to the theatre and arranged Judic's stall on the first night. A famous critic suggests that the directors of the Palais Royal might add considerably to their receipts by selling the game and poultry plucked by Madame Judic's lovely hands.

Apropos of singing, I should like to relate an anecdote, which, I am pretty sure, has never seen the light before. In 1864, a lady friend of mine in Paris engaged a Swedish governess for her children. The salary was agreed upon, and, a fortnight later, the young lady was to commence her duties. The fortnight passed and the governess did not make her appearance. Great was the surprise of my friend, a few days after, to see by the bill of the Theatre Lyrique, that the Swedish girl was to make her *debut* forthwith in "La Traviata." The young singer was Christine Nilsson.

MAX O'RELL.

PERSONAL

General Komaroff's name is said to mean "son-of-a-mosquito."

Donn Piatt is writing a life of one of the greatest soldiers—George H. Thomas.

Lord Lorne will, it is said, succeed Earl Spencer as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Joe Jefferson is entertaining R. W. Gilder, of the Century, at his plantation in Louisiana.

General Lew Wallace is said to be writing a novel, the scene of which is laid in Turkey.

Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, has accepted a scientific professorship at Yale.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, whose health is now improved, will unveil a bust of the poet Coleridge in Westminster Abbey on May 7.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton will resume business at his old New York banking house. He says he has had politics enough for the present.

Lord Garmoyle, while he was in this country, had an allowance of $10 a week. Now, as the successor to the name and fortune of his father, Earl Cairns he will have unlimited thousands a week.

It is announced that the marriage of Miss Edwina Booth and Mr. Ignatius R. Grossman, of New York, will take place next month privately, at the home of the bride's father in Boston. The young couple will take passage for Europe on May 20 and spend the summer there.

Sunset Cox will not leave this country until his new book, "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," has been completed. The work is to be his best, and will be fitly illustrated with portraits of the men who have been prominent in public life during the period embraced by the author.

Extirpation of Cattle Disease

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—Governor Marmaduke, who is in the city to-night, was interviewed concerning the effect of Attorney General Garland's reversion of his decision regarding the power of the commissioner of agriculture to purchase and slaughter animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia. The governor stated that he had been notified by Commissioner Coleman that the department's action would be restricted to quarantine measures. Public sentiment, the governor was convinced, is against calling a special session of the legislature, but he felt assured that money subscribed by individuals for extirpation of the disease would be refunded by the state. It now remains for those interested to act promptly and raise a sufficient fund, not to exceed thirty-thousand dollars, to meet the emergency. Arguments that all efforts were useless without quarantine regulations, and for which the state laws don't provide, is now met by the commissioner with the statement that strict quarantine will be established.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—The reversal of authority recently given to the commissioner of agriculture to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia by purchasing and killing affected and exposed cattle has excited renewed and increased interest in the question among specially interested parties here, and meetings of prominent cattlemen and others were held yesterday and to-day to devise means to meet the exigencies of the case. Their opinion as expressed is that Governor Marmaduke should call an extra session of the legislature.

Changes in Rates of Postage

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The postmaster general has issued a circular order to postmasters explanatory of changes made by congress at the last session in the rates of postage. Postmasters are informed that on and after July 1st the rate on all domestic first class matter, including drop letters at letter carrier offices, will be two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, instead of two cents per half ounce. This change will apply to mail addressed to Canada but not to other foreign mail. To provide for wants that may arise from the change in rate on second class mail, or newspapers mailed by publishers, from two cents to one cent per pound, the department has decided to issue a new paper and periodical stamp of the denomination of one cent, the design and color of which will be the same as those of the present series. They will be ready for issue on June 1st.

Wales in Ireland.

DUBLIN, April 27.—The government has prohibited the proposed nationalist demonstration against the Prince of Wales. There is great excitement and serious rioting is feared.

The reception given to the Prince of Wales at Omagh to-day was a very brilliant affair. Nationalists had prepared to make a counter demonstration and were arrayed in procession form but police charged upon them before they had time to carry out their intentions, captured their black flag and their drums and dispersed them completely.

Increased Emigration.

LONDON, April 27.—The present emigration to America is unprecedented, 2,062 persons, most of whom were Irish, having left Queenstown within the past four days.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SIGNS OF WAR.

The House of Commons Vote Fifty-Five Millions.

Gladstone Determined to Uphold his Country's Honor.

Russia's Latest Communication Considered Unfavorable.

The Czar Leaves for Moscow—The Situation Critical.

Russians Reported to have Met with Disaster on the Border.

Middleton's Command Give Battle to Riel's Rebels.

The Credit Voted

LONDON, April 27.—The house of commons, without discussion, as suggested by Gladstone, voted the entire credit of $55,000,000 asked by the government. Edward Temperley Gourley, radical member for Sunderland, asked whether the government would endeavor to have the dispute with Russia referred for arbitration to the United States. Gladstone answered: "The government are quite sensible of their heavy responsibility to maintain the honor and good faith of the country on the one hand, and on the other to use every means consistent with that honor to avoid war. I can give no more particular reply than this." The utterance was accepted as significant and was received with cries of "Hear! hear!"

The credit of $55,000,000 was voted by the house of commons after one of the most powerful and telling speeches ever delivered by Gladstone. The premier was cheered to the echo, both during the delivery and at close of the speech. He was a most enthusiastically cheered when leaving the house of commons.

Gladstone's Speech

LONDON, April 27.—Gladstone in his speech said: "Events since the fall of Khartoum have shown that El Mahdi's power has collapsed. England's possession of Khartoum would not put a stop to the slave trade, and therefore it would be useless to shed blood and treasure in the Soudan. In regard to the alleged smallness of the special vote he reminded the house that it is the largest that has been asked since the Crimean war, and is also coincident with the large increase in the annual army and navy votes. Furthermore, he said, the case relates primarily to India. In order fully to appreciate the amount entailed, it is requisite to know the extent of measures being taken to India. The case is not of war actually, or perhaps proximate. He did not feel called upon to define the degree of danger but he would say in regard to the sad contingency of an outbreak of war or rupture of relations with Russia that her majesty's government had striven to conduct the diplomatic controversy in such a way that if it unhappily ended in a violent rupture they might at least be able to challenge the verdict of mankind whether they had done all that they could do and used every just and honorable effort to prevent the plunging of two such countries in bloodshed and despair. [Cheers.] The question before the committee, he said, was a simple and even a narrow although an important one. The negotiations continue but, to give parliament partial information would mislead them. The government submitted its case upon facts which the whole world is acquainted with. There exists abundant cause for the war preparations which are being carried on. [Cheers.] Mr. Gladstone was listened to with deep attention and silence, and his words created a profound sensation.

Statements in the Commons.

LONDON, April 27.—In the house of commons this afternoon Lord Edmund Fitz Maurice, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, said he was happy to state that the government was on the point of arriving at an understanding with France, growing out of the Bosphore Egyptien newspaper at Cairo. This arrangement, added Lord Edmund, will prove alike satisfactory to France, England and Egypt.

Gladstone in the house of commons this afternoon received a telegram dated Saturday last, from Sir Peter Lumsden stating that Mr. Stephen, a member of the commission, had started for London bearing with him maps of the disputed zone, also a detailed statement of all circumstances leading up to and attending the Penjdeh affair. The telegram also stated that Sir Peter Lumsden would himself forward to Earl Granville a statement showing the actual position of affairs as they now stand. Government members received the news of the departure of Mr. Stephen for London with evident satisfaction. Mr. Ritchie, conservative, asked if the government proposed to suspend negotiations now in progress with Russia until after the arrival of Mr. Stephen. Mr. Gladstone arose and made reply with a firm and defiant "No."

Russia's Reply.

LONDON, April 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the latest English proposals arrived there by a special courier on Friday. The imperial council met on Saturday, and decided to reply that the czar favored the maintenance of the Russian demand in respect to the delimitation of the frontier.

The council also resolved to inform England that Russia would consent to the appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the facts in relation to the reports of General Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden, and to decide which of the reports is correct.

M. DeGiers has advised that if England refuses to accept these proposals Baron De Staal, the Russian ambassador, be withdrawn, and all negotiations be broken off.

General Kouropotkine urges an immediate advance upon Herat, and his proposal has many supporters. It is asserted in military circles that fresh provocation by the Afghans may still prevent General Komaroff from obeying his orders to avoid a conflict. A telegraph line is being pushed from Askabad to Dash Kepri.

The Observer, in a special edition, says it believes that Earl Granville, in a second dispatch to St. Petersburg, reiterated the demand that a military inquiry be held regarding the Penjdeh battle, on the spot where the battle was fought.

The Czar and his Adviser.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The czar passed four hours yesterday with General Obrutscheff, chief of staff, and several engineer officers, studying war maps of the Afghan frontier. General Obrutscheff regards war inevitable and urges immediate mobilization, and that not a moment should be spared in pushing on to Herat. General Obrutscheff's increasing influence over the czar is believed here to be very significant. Obrutscheff is a man of the Skobeloff type, only forty-two years old, full of energy and ambition. He said to the czar: "Now is the moment, sire, for Russia to strike. Lumsden's retreat has utterly destroyed England's prestige among the Afghans, who, I can assure your majesty, are ready to revolt against the ameer. Besides Persia is prepared secretly to help us and to do so the moment we strike the first blow. All these advantages will be lost by delay." The czar replied: "You are too hasty, general. Russia's manifest destiny is too strong to be wrecked by any human agency, but I still hope war may be avoided; but come what will I never shall consent to give up Penjdeh or Zulfikar pass." The czar is convinced that improvised cruisers of the Alabama type and vigorous application of torpedo warfare will transfer England's monopoly of the carrying trade to other nations.

Another Battle Reported

BRUSSELS, April 27.—The Independence Belge publishes under reserve, but from an excellent source, a report of a fresh battle between the Russians and Afghans in which the former were defeated and retreated having met with heavy loss.

LONDON, April 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says: I am informed on good authority of another engagement on the Afghan frontier. Of 1,700 Russians who engaged the Afghans nearly a were killed.

The Reply Unfavorable

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Edward Thornton, British minister at St. Petersburg, has reported the reply respecting Russian views of the last note of England asking for an explanation of the conduct of General Komaroff at Penjdeh on March 30th. In view of the report made by Sir Peter Lumsden contradicting the Russian commander's story of the battle, Sir Edward Thornton's report is unfavorable.

The Situation Critical

LONDON, April 27.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Reuter Telegraph company says war between Russia and England is now regarded inevitable. The czar leaves to-day for Moscow and from that historic city he will issue his manifesto or declaration of war if such an extreme measure should become necessary.

Bismarck's Sympathy.

LONDON, April 27.—It is asserted that the British government is in possession of information which proves beyond doubt that Prince Bismarck has been urging Turkey to side with Russia in the event of war between England and Russia.

The Czar's Intentions.

LONDON, April 27.—A telegram stating that the czar would leave St. Petersburg for Moscow and issue necessary manifestoes from the latter place has caused much excitement in all political and diplomatic circles.

Futile Conference.

LONDON, April 25.—Baron De Staal, the Russian ambassador, had another conference with Earl Granville to-day, which is said to have resulted in further straining of relations between Russia and England.

No Improvement

LONDON, April 25.—The cabinet sat three and one half hours this afternoon. It is understood the Afghan question has not improved.

Opinion in the Lobbies.

LONDON, April 27.—The opinion in the lobbies to-night is that Mr. Gladstone's speech shows that war is inevitable.

Gossip on the Situation.

LONDON, April 25.—To-night the situation appears to be very serious. It looks as if Russia desires war, and as if England will be compelled to accept a challenge to fight. Even many of the superstitious folks point to omens. One of these omens is thus alluded to by a person who makes such things a study: "The only time last fall that Mr. Gladstone made himself conspicuous especially was when he appeared in a theatre box the night the news came about Gordon's death. The juxtaposition of pleasure and catastrophe on that occasion symbolizes the state mocking over the end of British prestige in Africa. Thursday morning the premier invited an American actress to banquet with him at breakfast. While the meal was in progress a dynamiter tried to destroy the admiralty building. This was revelry courting with devastation, and it signified destiny enjoying the fall of England on the seas." The common people of England, that is those who read or gossip at the "pubs" and know what is going on, seem to believe that there will be war but they are not enthusiastic at it. London papers do not represent the mass of English people. There is not a daily in London which has any circulation among the millions. A glance will show that these great papers are issued for the British politician and trader. Their space contains little if any news of interest to the herd. Now this herd is the crowd that is going to do the fighting if any is going to be done, and if you go among the people who compose it you will find where the least jingoism in England is. It is easy enough to get the herd to fight. All you have to do is to make it believe that England has been insulted, but you could hardly get the herd to furnish a recruit to fight for any such thing as is at present in dispute between England and Russia in Asia, if the herd knew really what the row was about. Mr. Gladstone more than any premier England ever had is a development of the British populace. He has probably not a single affinity with anything aristocratic or merely diplomatic. All his sympathies are essentially with the people, the herd. He don't believe in war unless it is absolutely necessary. He doesn't think a diplomatic insult, for instance, or mere brush against prestige is sufficient cause for war, and his enemies even go so far as to say Mr. Gladstone would have allowed the Soudan to slip away rather than fight for it but for Gordon, and that he doesn't consider the retention of India worth the cost of war with Russia. Mr. Gladstone has given no sign of what he thinks about the present situation except to indicate that he prefers not to fight if he can avoid it. If he decides to fight he will fight hard and fight to win, and the whole English people will be with him because they know perfectly well that he values a soldier's life higher than does any other statesman in Europe, and when he appeals to the sword it is a last appeal of an Englishman of almost limitless resources. This characteristic of the British premier coupled with his supreme reticence during the past few days, makes thoughtful men believe that war is imminent. It is everywhere taken for granted that Russia is expected to reply to England's recent remonstrance concerning General Komaroff's account of his conduct at Penjdeh. It will be at least evasive. It is thought that the czar will endeavor to justify Komaroff's action and establish its rectitude from the very text of Sir Peter Lumsden's account of the conduct of the Afghans.

The attitude of money in Europe to-day is one of doubt and uncertainty concerning the Anglo-Russian situation. The financial market may be described as stagnant. There seems to be an inability on the part of even the greatest financiers to divine the exact intention of England, hence there are no large market operations in progress or even in contemplation, so far as known.

It is said the Russian secret agents who have been commissioned to work up a pro-Russian sentiment throughout Bulgaria and Macedonia have sent to St. Petersburg reports which have alarmed the Russian government concerning the influence which Gladstone's name exerts among the people of all the Bulgarian and Macedonian provinces, which were formerly under Turkish rule.

Russia, it is reported, is engaged in hurriedly fortifying Kieff. General Katakoff in the Moscow Gazette has attracted attention by a skillful revival of the discussion which was broached at the time of the meeting of the emperors at Skiernevice about the cession of that portion of Russian Poland bounded on the east by the Vistula river and including the capital of Warsaw to Germany. The revival of this idea in a paper so official as the Gazette at this time is deemed very significant, and is looked upon as a strong bid for German support on the Afghan question. In some quarters it is thought that the discussion is opened under a secret understanding with Prince Bismarck that the price of the Russian cession of this part of Poland to Germany is already agreed upon and that it is to be no less than Germany's active aid in suppressing any Polish revolt, which may occur against the czar's authority if Russia goes to war with England, and in case of necessity active friendship as against the latter power.

British merchants are showing how keenly active they are to the danger that the ocean-carrying trade may be transferred from England to some other country, the United States being most feared in this respect, as the result of a protracted war with so strong a nation as Russia. They have a ready organized a movement having for its object the influencing of the cabinet to undertake the issuing of war risks on shipping, and it is argued that the government could issue such risks at rates that would prevent the wholesale transfer of British vessels to the people of neutral nations, and in this way carry on a war without serious detriment to England's greatest commercial interests.

The character of the order to repair the British man-of-war "Inflexible" indicates the present temper of the government. The order expressly states that the repairs are not to be undertaken at all unless a guarantee can be given that they will be finished within six weeks from the time of commencement. A large number of fish torpedoes have been ordered by the government from a Yorkshire firm.

It is estimated that there will be a deficit in this year's budget after the issue of the war credit amounting to $65,000,000.

From Paris comes the intelligence that the French ministry are preparing a yellow book on the Bosphore-Egyptien matter.

The Feeling in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—M. De Giers in a conversation last Monday with a foreign diplomatist said: "I feel now confident that there will be no war with England this year. It may be impossible to prevent more fighting taking place between our regular troops and stray bands of Afghans, but as the British cabinet now recognizes accomplished facts and yields on all points which Russia deems for the moment indispensable all danger of war is, for this year at least, removed, but until we have a radical solution of the Anglo-Russian frontier question war is merely a question of time." But M. De Giers is now very unpopular with genuine Russians on account of his German origin and Jewish extraction and his removal from the ministry is warmly urged by old Muscovites, and notably by M. De Pobedenoseff, leader of Pan-Slavists and the czar's most intimate adviser.

In spite of pacific assurances of the Russian foreign office the greatest activity prevails in the army and navy at Kronstadt and navy yards near St. Petersburg. At least 10,000 workmen are working night and day, putting the fleet on a war footing. Two ironclads, the Admiral and Kilmoff and Alexander [illegible], each of which is a match for a British vessel of the Devastation class, will be ready for sea early in the summer. They are over 8,000 tons, fourteen-inch armor, and will each carry fourteen guns of 12 and 9 inch calibre. The Baltic fleet now consists of 215 vessels, of which 33 are ironclads and 109 torpedo boats, ready for active service in ten days. All Russian naval officers at Kronstadt look forward with the greatest delight to a brush with England. A well known Russian admiral said: "If England tries to blockade the Baltic we shall come out and fight her in the open sea. Our navy now is in splendid fighting trim. We have the greatest confidence in our torpedo boats."

War Preparations.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—It is stated that the governor of Orenberg has been summoned here, having been chosen to take command of the proposed Turcoman volunteer force. General Baranoff has also been summoned from Nishni Novgorod to assume command at Cronstadt. The government are having thousands of white head torpedoes manufactured for the protection of the northern coast. An extraordinary credit of twenty-five million roubles for the navy is about to be granted.

Warlike Signs.

MOSCOW, April 25.—War preparations here are being hastened with the greatest activity. Large bodies of troops are daily leaving for the south. Heavy supplies of artillery and commissary stores are being sent to Taganrog for transportation to Batoum and other fortified places on the Black sea. The Cossacks of Don Koban and Terek, over eight thousand men, have received orders to hold themselves ready to move at a moment's notice. Thirty-five thousand troops have already been concentrated near Askabad. In Moscow war is eagerly hoped for.

Under Marching Orders.

WARSAW, April 25.—General Gourko, governor-general of Poland, has been ordered by the czar to prepare immediately a detailed memoir giving the plan of the campaign in Afghanistan. It is believed here that General Gourko, in the event of war, will be placed in supreme command of the armies operating against India. There are now seventy thousand Russian troops in Poland. Of these thirty thousand are under orders for immediate movement to Odessa. This proves that Russia has no cause to fear any hostility from Austria.

A Drop in Securities.

LONDON, April 27, 2 p. m.—Russian securities have fallen to 86, and the market for both home and foreign securities has become unsteady.

Russian securities have fallen to 85⅞, and Egyptian securities to 61¼. English consols have followed the course of Egyptian securities.

War Notes.

LONDON, April 25.—Military preparations continue unabated and reserves are rapidly mobilizing. Barracks throughout the kingdom are preparing quarters for a possible call on the militia.

Ammunition factories belonging to the government up to the present time have been unable to supply all demands, but numerous offers have been received from private firms capable of efficient work.

The Armstrong works at New Castle having received an order from Russia for a large quantity of war material have declined to fill it.

The opinion is gaining ground at Berlin that war will be declared before the end of a month. It is rumored that Lobanoff, Russian ambassador at Vienna, will succeed M. DeGiers in event of his resignation, which appears to be likely.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Naval circles are at fever heat over the reported presence of a British iron clad at Vladivostock, a Russian port on the sea of Japan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—Batteries on the Dardanelles are being hastily repaired.

NICE, April 24.—Russian officers here on a furlough have been ordered to return to their posts immediately.

BOMBAY, India, April 24.—Naval authorities are on the lookout for five Russian men-of-war which passed through the Gulf of Aden from the Red sea to the Indian ocean last week.

The harbor of Rangoon is being fortified to resist Russian attacks. A number of steam launches have been purchased and fitted with torpedoes, and heavy guns are being mounted on shore in position to command the ship channels.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—It is stated the czar starts at once for Moscow to consult with the ministry regarding the Anglo-Russian question. The war office has issued orders for a large increase in the number of subaltern officers of the army.

LONDON, April 25.—A Paris special states that the French foreign office has received an intimation that Russia will not accept any terms of a foreign mediation, even if offered.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg received here this morning state that the czar has issued an imperial ukase sanctioning the raising of a large force of Turkomans militia by General Komaroff.

SHANGHAI, April 27.—The port of Vladivostock, in Siberia, near the confines of China, has been closed to commerce. The Russian naval authorities have so disposed of torpedoes that only a narrow channel remains for the entry and exit of their own war ships.

SIMLA, April 27.—Preparations are being urgently pressed for the quick despatch of troops to the front.

LONDON, April 27.—A council will be held at Cronstadt to consider the defenses at that point. It is reported that the czar is going to Moscow.

LONDON, April 27.—A special cabinet meeting has been summoned for to-morrow. Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, will come from Dublin to attend the meeting.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Several million roubles in gold has been sent to central Asia.

A decision as to peace or war is expected to-morrow or at the latest by the first of May.

France and Egypt.

CAIRO, April 24.—M. Barriere, consul general of France to Egypt, has been instructed by his government to suspend official relations with Egypt and to make a declaration to the government of Egypt that France declines to sanction the Egyptian finance convention and reserves to herself complete liberty of action.

LONDON, April 25.—A telegram from Alexandria states that the French consul general has informed the Khedive and Nubar Pasha, Egyptian foreign minister, of his instructions to suspend official relations with the government of Egypt. The same telegram states that the consul general had left Cairo for Alexandria to embark for Europe.

ALEXANDRIA, April 25.—There is much excitement here over the France-Egyptian trouble.

A French newspaper, the Courier, publishes a special dispatch which states that El Mahdi's men have attacked and defeated Italian forces. Italians here say they have no knowledge of the affair.

PARIS, April 24.—Breaking off of official relations between France and Egypt, the announcement of which was reported here this morning in a despatch from Cairo, was entirely unexpected by the people, and the news has created a great sensation. This act of France is considered to be unmistakable evidence that there is an understanding between France and Russia.

CAIRO, April 24.—It is stated that Egypt now offers to compromise the dispute with France concerning the seizure and suppression of the Bosphore Egyptien by making an apology and by admitting that her officials violated the rights of domicile of the publisher. The apology however is to contain "No allusion to the seizure of the Bosphore Egyptien."

A Battle with Riel.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N. W. T., April 24.—A messenger just returned from the north brings the following particulars of an engagement with the rebels, which occurred at 9.15 a. m. to-day 15 miles south of Batouche. The insurgents had taken ground on the edge of a deep ravine from which they poured a deadly fire into the advancing columns. When the messenger left the fight was still raging. Three houses belonging to the insurgents had been shelled and many occupants driven from them took refuge in the ravine. Indian allies of the rebels fought vigorously in Indian fashion. The whole number in the ravine is estimated at 370. Gen. Middleton's hat was shot through. He however escaped uninjured. Captain Wise's horse was shot from under him. The ravine is entirely surrounded and there seems no possibility of escape for the insurgents. The Tenth Royals from Westbank arrived as the messenger was leaving. Following are the casualties as far as known: Ninth battalion—Private Ferguson, killed; Sergeant Mackin, Co. [illegible], killed; and Private Jarvis, slightly wounded; Private Conia, Co. [illegible], slightly wounded; about twenty others wounded.

12.30 p. m.—Several others have been wounded but are not brought in yet. One party of insurgents has just been dislodged. The artillery is still shelling the rebels out of the ravine.

Americans Take Possession of Panama.

PANAMA, via GALVESTON, April 24.—This afternoon while a barricade was being erected, entirely enclosing the Central and South American Cable company's office, and great preparations were being made for a fight, the Americans arrived and knocked down the barricades and took charge of the town. The insurgents were recalled to their barracks by [illegible].

This morning strong barricades were being erected in the streets near the cable company's office, which would have cut all communication off had not the same been summarily removed, as the cable office is situated in that part of town near the battery and the two quarters. Seven hundred troops left Buena Ventura under General Vila at one a. m., being towed in a hulk by the Colombian gunboat Boyaca and one schooner towed by the canal company's tugboat. The attack would have taken place immediately on the arrival of these troops on Sunday night or Monday morning, but at 2.30 p. m. the U. S. forces appeared on the scene as by magic, three taps of drum being the signal by which they started. Three columns entered the city and had full possession in about ten minutes, knocking down the barricades as they passed through the streets. At the call of the bugle the Colombian guards withdrew in the cuartels. This splendid coup de main has undoubtedly prevented another disaster similar to Colon. Company A, under Captain Reeker and Lieutenants Denny and Wood, Co. B under Captain Fagan, Co. C under Lieutenants Turner and [illegible], with a battery in charge of Midshipman Seymour, are guarding the various streets and wharves. Co. E, Lieutenants Berryman and Sutton, are guarding the cable office. One company was left in charge of the barracks. General Aizpura and his ministers were captured. At this hour, 10.30 a. m., the city is quiet.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Panama special of April 24th says the Americans have entered the city five hundred strong, and all American property was occupied without resistance. Aizpura and three of his staff are arrested. He is wild with rage. The rebels were completely surprised and threaten to burn the city if Aizpura is not released. Reinforcements of five hundred men have arrived from Colon. Commander McCalla has issued a proclamation taking charge of the town. The French consul has issued a violent protest against the action of the Americans. The plaza was cleared by a Gatling gun. One rebel was killed, three wounded. All was quiet at 10 o'clock.

PANAMA, via GALVESTON, April 25.—Everything is quiet here. Lieut. T. B. McMason is in charge of the Panama railway. The superintendent of the Cable company has just received the following from the New York office: "Inform all United States military and naval officers that the Central & South American Telegraph company on Sunday, April 26th, will transmit from Panama their family and social messages to places in the United States free of charge. Hope you will arrange with the Panama railway to extend free use of its wire for this purpose in behalf of the United States officers at Colon. The Galveston manager has been instructed to accept replies free.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Whitney sent the following telegram to-day to Admiral Jouett at Aspinwall: "While deprecating an unnecessary interference, you will exercise your best judgment from time to time after consultation with American consuls and others. The general scope of your duty has been heretofore sufficiently defined and to what extent military interference is necessary from time to time to carry out former instructions you must necessarily be the judge, always keeping in mind that the necessity is regretted here."

Late this afternoon the following telegram from Admiral Jouett was received at the navy department: "It was absolutely necessary to occupy Panama to protect the transit and American property, the safety of Panama and American interests are secured by this move. Your instructions were published in the Panama papers. No misunderstanding will result. Government officials will arrive soon, when everything will be turned over to them and we will withdraw."

Panama Evacuated

NEW YORK, April 26.—The following dispatch was received here to-day:

PANAMA via Galveston), April 26.—All the troops were withdrawn from this city last night, and the consequence cannot be foreseen, but that there will be serious trouble on the arrival of the Colombian troops, who are due here to-night, seems certain.

General Aizpura has proposed to the commander of the United States forces here to withdraw his troops to the station of the Panama Railway company, General Aizpura, guaranteeing the security of the city. General Aizpura, however well disposed, will not be able to prevent the destruction of property.

Barricades are being erected in the streets and sandbag defenses are being constructed on the balcony of the barracks. This shows that the insurgents are determined to fight in town.

The native feeling here is strong that it is considered cruel for the United States forces to occupy the town and then withdraw, leaving the people helpless and the city in the control of a lawless mob.

President Scrimser, of the Central and South American Telegraph company, to-day telegraphed as follows:

To Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State, Washington:

"All the American troops were withdrawn from Panama last night. The city is in the hands of the rebels. The streets are now barricaded, and the consequences cannot be foreseen. I have telegraphed as follows to the superintendent of the company at Panama:

"Demand in writing from the American consul or the commandant of the United States forces protection to our property and men. At present the United States has by treaty all the rights and obligations that Colombia has and must be held responsible for any damage that is done to American property, or for any failure to keep open communication."

Similar dispatches were also sent to Secretary of the Navy Whitney and the manager of the company at Galveston.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A special from Panama to the Tribune dated April 26 says: American troops under Commander McCalla began to withdraw from the city last night under agreement with Aizpura and the French consul. The evacuation of the city destroys American prestige here. There has been wild rejoicing among insurgents and sympathizers with them, and property holders anticipate serious trouble. The Americans are called cowards, and threats are heard on every side. To-day the American troops withdrew to the Panama railway station. General Aizpura has guaranteed to preserve order in the city but the insurgents have again begun the work of barricading the streets.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Admiral Jouett and Commander McCalla have informed the navy department that the American forces were withdrawn from Panama yesterday because of promises made by the rebel Aizpura that he would not interfere with American interests in that city and that he would not erect barricades in the streets. The American troops were marched a short distance from the city to the Panama railroad company's property, where they were stationed at the time the telegram was sent to Washington.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The following dispatch was received by the Central & South American Telegraph company.

PANAMA via GALVESTON, April 27.—The city is quiet. The moral effect of the occupation by the American forces has been very great. Not a shot has been fired since. Colombian troops from the south are expected to arrive this evening. An excited meeting was held here on Sunday. Seditious speakers were stopped under pain of arrest by Aizpura.

Grant's Birthday

NEW YORK, April 27.—General Grant slept at intervals until 2 o'clock this morning, after which his slumber was almost continuous until 8 o'clock this morning. When Dr. Douglas left the house at 8.30 he said the patient was fully as well as yesterday.

Flags are flying and bunting is displayed in the street on which the general lives in commemoration of his birthday. The general to-day is sixty-three years old.

General Grant took a drive in Central Park to-day.

NEW YORK, April 27.—General Grant sends the following for publication:

To the various army posts, societies, public schools, state corporations, north and south, who have been so kind as to send me congratulations on my sixty-third birthday, I wish to offer my grateful acknowledgements. The dispatches have been so numerous and so touching in tone that it would have been impossible to answer them if I had been in perfect health.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Birthday cards were sent by the basketful of the most expensive and costly finish from all over the United States. Among congratulatory messages were from Secretary of State Carr; Methodist preachers meeting in session at San Francisco signed by Messrs. C. L. Fowler and E. B. Peacock, the house of representatives of the general assembly of Illinois, signed by Speaker Haynes. W. E. [illegible] sent the congratulations of public school children of Gallipolis, Ohio. The old soldiers and citizens of Dakota territory without distinction of party sent from a meeting held in Yankton a series of congratulatory resolutions signed by A. J. Edgerton, E. B. Fowler. The superintendent and employes of the Atchison railway were also heard from. The public school children of Richmond, Indiana, sent their congratulations and that they were celebrating the general's birthday by decorations and appropriate exercises. From Chicago came a hearty series of congratulations signed by S. [illegible] Morse, Charles L. Bunker and [illegible] C. Garvin. Twenty thousand citizens of Topeka, Ks., are assembled in mass meeting to honor your birthday and pray for your speedy recovery to health, [illegible] T. Cofren, mayor. From children of Avoca, Iowa, numbering over 500 signatures. M. F. Sanders sent the greetings of Helena, Mont. The people of Cincinnati through John Simpkinson, chairman of the citizens' general committee, express their fervent desires for your recovery and congratulate you on your sixty-third birthday. Besides these were dispatches from G. A. R. posts and prominent individuals. The general remained in the drawing room until after 10 p. m. in company with members of his family, Senator Chaffee, Dr. and Mrs. Newman and Dr. Douglas. He seemed tired looking but held up amazingly. He seemed to be supremely happy and joined in the conversation with much spirit.

Between 4 and 5 p. m. General Grant, accompanied by Colonel Grant, walked as usual to Madison avenue and back. General Sickles called between 5 and 6. Sidney Dillon also called and conversed with the general in the drawing room for nearly an hour. The house was brilliantly lighted up in the evening, and thousands of spectators passed through the street and stopped to gaze for a few moments at the house. Large and magnificent presents of flowers continued to pour in while a continuous stream of telegraph boys were incessantly delivering messages from all over the country.

Arrangements have been completed for the removal of General Grant and the entire family to Mt. McGregor some time during the latter part of June. The use of the cottage of Joseph W. Drexel was tendered to General Grant this morning and accepted by Colonel Grant in behalf of his father. Colonel Grant said to the gentlemen who called to complete arrangements for the general's trip that if his father continued to improve for one month longer as rapidly as he had during the past four weeks he would be stronger than he was a year ago. It is expected that Dr. Douglas will remain with the general during his stay in the mountains.

Fatal Railway Accident.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A special train bearing a number of Pennsylvania and Missouri Pacific railroad officials left here this afternoon via the Iron Mountain road on a tour of inspection of the Texas & Pacific railway. When eight miles below Jefferson Barracks, and about twenty miles from this city, the train collided with an up-bound accommodation train from Montesano Springs and quite a serious wreck was the result. Philip [illegible], an engineer in the operating department of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Louis Pheyst, fireman on the special train, are reported to have been killed, and several others of the party are said to be more or less wounded, but none seriously. Full particulars have not yet been obtained.

The London Explosion

LONDON, April 26.—Edwin N. Swainson, who was severely wounded by the explosion at the admiralty office yesterday, continues to make favorable progress, and it is expected he will soon be able to make a statement in regard to the explosion. Detectives are active but have obtained no evidence likely to afford a clue to the perpetrators. When Mr. Swainson has sufficiently recovered to be questioned the story that several employes of his office bore malice towards him will be sifted to the bottom.

LATER—The explosion at the admiralty office is still a mystery and Assistant Secretary Swainson's mind is a perfect blank in regard to the occurrence.

SUNDAY HAPPENINGS.

A fire at Randolph, New York, burned eighteen buildings.

A fire occurred in Arbeiter hall, Detroit, while a dance was in progress, but the 500 people who were present escaped. Loss $30,000.

A fire at Ash Fork station, on the Atlantic & Pacific road, burned Coleman's hotel, and half a dozen other buildings, including the quartermaster's office and the signal station. Loss $15,000.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Liquor Ordinance

Inasmuch as there is considerable interest manifested in the views of the present council on the liquor question we give below in full the amended ordinance presented by Dr. Strickler at the last meeting of the council that will probably be somewhat revised at an informal meeting of the council to be held to-morrow night.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs

That section six (6) of chapter seven (7) of the revised ordinances of the city of Colorado Springs, the said ordinance being entitled an ordinance relating to intoxicating and malt liquors, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof, viz:

The city council of said city may issue to any reputable keeper of a drug store a license to sell intoxicating and malt liquors for sacramental, mechanical and medicinal purposes, but for no other purpose whatever, provided that such liquors shall not be sold unless the applicant therefor shall present to and leave with the seller a physician's prescription designating the name of the patient, the kind and amount of liquor prescribed and signed by the physician prescribing the same or a request in printed form or in writing or partly in print and partly in writing, signed by the applicant, his agent or messenger specially authorized to sign the same stating the kind and amount of liquor desired and the purpose for which the same is desired, and if upon the advice of a physician giving the name of the physician advising the same, whereupon, if the purpose for which the same is desired be one of the aforesaid, the seller may, if not otherwise instructed as hereinafter provided, dispense said liquors as directed in said prescription or as desired in said request. But if any person shall sign a fictitious name, or any name, other than his real name, to a request for the said liquors, or insert in the body thereof the name of a fictitious person, or the name of any person as the person for whom the said liquor or liquors are desired, without being properly authorized to do so, he shall, in any of these events, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof fined not less than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Each and every prescription for any of the said liquors filled shall be placed and kept by the seller on a file to be used for this purpose only, to the end that the said prescriptions may be kept separate and apart from all other prescriptions and from the requests herein provided for, and each and every request complied with shall be by the seller placed and kept on a file to be used for this purpose only, and both the said files shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the city council at all times during business hours.

And provided further, that every person filling a prescription or request shall place the date of such filling, together with his own signature, upon the face of the prescription or request, and that each and every time a prescription shall be refilled, the seller shall place on the prescription file a new copy of the original prescription with the words "refilled copy," the date of the refilling and his own signature written on its face. And that no printed or written requests shall be refilled.

And provided further, that except upon physicians' prescriptions a quantity of said liquors less than one half pint shall not be dispensed and that said liquors or any part thereof shall not be allowed to be imbibed upon the premises where the same were obtained, except in case of serious bodily injury, sudden or emergent illness, and then only in such quantity as the emergency shall require. And provided further, that the said liquors shall not be either by prescriptions or requests or any other means sold to an intoxicated person.

Any person or persons desiring license as aforesaid shall make application to the city council at any meeting thereof and the city council, provided such license is granted, shall fix the amount to be paid therefor and the time the same shall run, but such license shall not run beyond the first of May next following the granting thereof and such applicant shall give bond and security in the sum of $1,000 against any violation of any of the terms of this ordinance and for the faithful keeping of each and all the provisions of this ordinance, to be approved by the city council.

Every person holding such license shall make affidavit before the city clerk at the end of every quarter after the granting of the license, that at each and every time any of said liquors have been disposed of at his place of business in any manner a prescription or request has been received and placed upon the appropriate file, and that said files of prescriptions and requests constitute a complete record of all the said liquors disposed of in whatever manner either by himself, his employee or employees during the time for which the files shall have been kept, and that no person other than those who have complied with the requirements of this ordinance in leaving prescriptions, printed or written requests have at any time or by any means procured said liquors at his place of business. And if any person to whom a license has been granted for the sale of liquors shall fail to keep the files and make affidavit to the same as herein required, the same shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the person so offending shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than —— dollars, nor more than —— dollars, and upon certification of such conviction his license shall become null and void.

It shall be the duty of the police committee to keep special supervision over the sales of said liquors, to visit the place of business of each licensed seller as often as they may deem advisable, to examine the files of each and every seller, and into such other matters appertaining to the sale of liquors as they may think necessary, and to give such orders relative to prohibiting entirely the sales of said liquors to certain persons or with reference to restricting the amount to be sold by any means to any particular individual or individuals as the good of such and welfare of the community shall dictate.

Whenever this committee shall find that any physician is debasing his professional privileges in prescribing liquors for those who are in the habit of using them to excess as a means of enabling them to evade the requirements of this ordinance in obtaining said liquors and they shall direct any seller to refuse to fill the prescriptions of said physician for said persons for said liquors, he shall refuse. And whenever said committee shall find that any individual is abusing the privileges arising from a prescription of any physician for liquors by having the same or a copy thereof refilled repeatedly without the advice of the physician who prescribed the same in the first instance and they shall direct the seller to refuse to refill such prescription or copy thereof, he shall refuse. And whenever the committee for any reason they may not choose to communicate to the seller shall direct any seller to refuse the printed or written request or requests of any person or persons or the future request or requests of any person or persons, he shall refuse the request or requests of any person or persons designated. And if any licensed seller shall refuse to submit his files to the inspection of the committee, or obstruct or in any manner interfere with such inspection, or insult or in any manner abuse or mistreat said committee, such action shall be deemed a sufficient cause for the revocation of the license of the said seller.

Any person who may be refused said liquors by any licensed seller by instruction of the committee shall have the right of appeal to the whole council, wherein the committee's reasons for their instruction shall be made known, whereupon if a majority of all the members of the council shall decide by their ballots that the grounds for the committee's action were insufficient the instruction of the committee in that particular case shall be decided overruled and henceforth inoperative, otherwise they shall stand. Should the committee, however, from information relative to the abuse of said liquors by said applicant obtained subsequent to the meeting of the council at which the appeal was heard, further instruct any licensed seller to refuse said applicant's requests he shall refuse, and, failing to do so, shall work a forfeiture of his license.

And provided further, that if the owner or keeper of any drug store or place of business shall have or keep in store or possession intoxicating or malt liquors and shall not procure or have a license for the sale thereof, such possession shall be prima facie evidence of holding for an unlawful purpose, and shall subject the holders or possessors of such liquors to all the provisions of this ordinance in regard to search and removal of liquors found beyond the city limits, and any such person licensed as aforesaid who shall either in person or by any servant, agent or clerk or assistant, barter or exchange any intoxicating or malt liquors contrary to this license or to the terms of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be fined for each and every offense in a sum not less than fifty dollars and his license shall hereby be revoked and void.

Notice to Stockmen

The attention of all parties interested is invited to the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of committees from the various associations joined thereto, held in Kansas City, on April [illegible].

Whereas, large numbers of southern Texas cattle are being forwarded by rail and trail to northern ranches, and

Whereas, Past experience has conclusively shown that such cattle impart to ours the Texas, Spanish or splenic fever, involving last season a loss of $500,000 in Colorado, $500,000 in Kansas and the Indian territory, and $300,000 in the Panhandle of Texas, in addition to heavy losses sustained on beef cattle shipped to eastern markets, in consequence of which the states of Kansas and Colorado and the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana have passed certain quarantine laws prohibiting the introduction of such cattle into said states and territories until they shall have been held for ninety days at some point north of the thirty fourth degree of north latitude, and

Whereas, The same reason exists for protection against this class of cattle being driven over or held upon ranges represented by us, we, the undersigned associations, do earnestly and solemnly protest against the introduction into our country of cattle south and east of the line adopted by the Panhandle association in convention assembled, April 11 1885, and

Whereas, The high bred cattle upon our respective ranges represent the accumulation of years of toil and industry, we can not allow outsiders to come in contact with cattle which invariably communicate disease to an extent liable to annihilate our entire herd. While deprecating the use of force, self preservation is the first law of nature therefore be it

Resolved, That we the undersigned combined association acting as a unit in committee assembled, do hereby pledge our respective associations to resist by all legal and necessary means the encroachment of such cattle upon our ranges, and notice is hereby given that any attempt to hold or graze such cattle on any range along the trail, will be met with prompt and united resistance by the associations here represented.

Signed Panhandle Stock Association, Western Kansas Cattle growers' Association, Cherokee strip Live Stock association, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle Association, Bent County, Colorado, Stock Association.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, An effort is now being made to lay out and open up a new trail for southern Texas cattle through what is known as the Neutral Strip, lying between the north boundary of Texas and the south boundary of Kansas, said trail to pass westward through said strip from a point on the Fort Griffin and Dodge trail to the Colorado trail, and

Whereas, No trail has ever existed and does not now exist through said strip, the country having been occupied for many years past and being now occupied to its fullest capacity by highly improved cattle, which will inevitably become diseased and die if the passage of Texas cattle through these ranges should be permitted, and

Whereas, A large number of the members of this association have their herds of cattle located upon said strip and in the northern part of the Panhandle of Texas, and the establishment of such a trail would render it an impossibility to drive to market the improved cattle from the Panhandle, lying south of the said neutral strip, therefore be it

Resolved, That, with the formally pledged assistance of all the cattle associations in the Indian territory and the Panhandle of Texas, and of the Bent County association of Colorado, we will defend our ranges against the establishment of any such trail and our herds against disease consequent upon such establishment by every means necessary to prevent the passage of such cattle.

Signed
WESTERN KANSAS CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Endorsed Panhandle Stock association, Bent County, Colo., Stock association, Cherokee Strip Livestock association, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle association.

The quarantine referred to above in the resolution as adopted by the Panhandle association, excludes cattle raised or wintered south of the Texas Pacific railway and east of a line running south from Red river with the eastern boundary of the counties of Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Shackelford and south to the Texas Pacific railway.

County Commissioners

The commissioners met at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, all the members of the board being present.

Judge J. A. Williams was elected to the office of county attorney for the coming year.

The road petition prayed for by C. W. Fisher et al. was granted.

The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

E. J. Eaton, clerk of board	$ 15 00
C. A. Wilkins, district attorney	26 05
J. J. Eskridge	[illegible]
[illegible] fee	0 30
Wm. Scott, plumbing	4 27
G. J. Bell, constable fees	31 65
John Foss, labor	1 80
W. A. Richards, county map	15 00
L. C. Dana, sheriff's fees	421 30
County commissioners' fees	42 00

The board then adjourned until this morning at 8 o'clock.

A Protest.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 28, 1885.
To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

Taking the article in this morning's GAZETTE as our source of information, we, the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, wish to enter a protest against the indecent haste used in the burial of the unfortunate woman who died in the city last Saturday night, and especially at her being buried without an inquest which under the circumstances, seems to have been more than usually necessary. Who is to blame for it?

W. C. T. U.

Miss Jessie Robertson has returned to Colorado Springs after an absence of two years in the east.

E. P. Dickey left on the Thunderbolt yesterday for New Mexico to look after his mining interests there.

J. C. McCreery and wife, W. W. Wilson and wife and L. C. Waite came down from Denver last evening.

Judge J. B. Cochran left for Cheyenne yesterday on professional business. He will be absent about two weeks.

Mrs. T. J. Johnson and daughter, Maud, Miss Maud Walker and Miss Epineter, came up from Pueblo yesterday.

Mr. Harvey Young and family left The Antlers for Manitou yesterday where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Dr. A. B. Spinney, brother of Hon. B. F. Spinney, has purchased a half interest in the Spinney ranch in South park for $25,000. The doctor will return to Mobile, Alabama, soon.

George Walker, who was over from Manitou yesterday, informs us that there were a number of arrivals at the Mansion and that the chances for an extensive summer's business are very favorable.

The Colored Troubadours, who have been rehearsing for the past two months, will probably give an entertainment in the opera house about the middle of May. We learn that the programme will be a very good one.

Mrs. Woodroe Douglass having rented her Cascade avenue residence to Miss E. M. Yeaton for three years, will leave on Friday for Colony, Kansas, where Mr. Douglass has purchased a large tract of land and will engage in raising horses and mules.

The sixth annual ball of the W. A. Bell Hook, Hose & Ladder company will be given in Saratoga hall, Manitou, on Wednesday evening, May 6th. A cordial invitation is extended to the Colorado Springs firemen to attend. The Manitou boys always manage to have a very jolly time at their annuals.

The Pueblo Chieftain says: "The Chimes of Normandy" was again given last night to a good sized audience. Mr. Demorest will soon commence drilling a company to play "Brite Silver" and after going over the Colorado circuit will take the company east with him. We understand that Harry Shields will take the leading part in "Brite Silver."

Mr. John Coulter has returned from his business trip to Glenwood Springs. He seems to be exceedingly well pleased with the prospects for this new town. The object of his visit there was to see how the brick business in which he is interested there was progressing. He has contracts already for 400,000 brick and as soon as the necessary lumber can be obtained he predicts that there will be a building boom.

Manager Lowbert informs us that Harry Webber in the famous comedy of "Nip and Tuck" will appear at the opera house on Monday night May 4th. Of this play the Tribune-Republican says: "Harry Webber is certainly a fine comedian with a large range of characters at command. His voice is flexible and rotund and his carriage graceful and correct. In his dialect and character sketches the portraits are never overdrawn, but true to nature. His little daughter Carrie is certainly a gem, an airy fairy sprite, who wins her way right into the hearts of the audience. She is the greatest marvel for her age we have ever seen and renders long, difficult roles and songs with charming grace and childlike freedom. Her "Bessie's Burglar" is a performance every child in Denver should see. The entire supporting company are head and shoulders above the average traveling troupe and have truly established themselves favorites."

OUT WEST

The C. C. & I. Co. is shipping an average of fifty car loads of coal per day from its Walsenburg mines.

Arrangements are being perfected for extensive placer developments in old Buckskin gulch during the coming summer.

There is some talk among the Aspen boys of getting up a military company, but the project has not materialized enough to amount to much.

Editor [illegible] Warren is again at the helm of the Eagle River Shaft. The paper shows a marked improvement with Mr. Warren on the tripod.

It is rumored that Hon. James B. Belford has fitted up an office and is soon to remove to Aspen and engage in his profession, that of the practice of law.

The sum of $679 for the burial of the Lomes axe victims was raised by subscription from the people of Leadville the other evening in about thirty minutes' time.

The Hughes block, in Denver, to which the postoffice of that city is to be removed, is given to the government at a rental of $1 per annum. It is the old postoffice location on the corner of Fifteenth and Lawrence streets.

The Grand Army post at La Junta proposes to invite the West Las Animas post, ex-confederate soldiers, fire companies, civic societies and people generally to join them in memorial service on Decoration day, May 30th.

From advance pages of George P. Rowell & Co.'s American Newspaper directory for 1885, it appears that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, of which the United States has 13,973, which is an increase of 823 over last year.

From Thursday's Daily.

ARBOR DAY.

Its Observance by the School Children on Friday Next.

The exercises which were postponed last week on account of the snow storm will be held on Friday afternoon of this week commencing at 3 o'clock at the Liller school. A very short programme consisting of songs and recitations will be rendered in the rooms of grades 3, 4, and 5. As soon as the exercises within the building are concluded the pupils and citizens present will repair to the ground on the northwest side of the building where several gentlemen will make short addresses. The pupils from the other schools are expected to march to the Liller in time to hear the speeches outside. After this part of the programme is finished the planting of trees by the pupils will take place. There will be appropriate ceremonies at the planting of each tree. Parents and others are cordially invited to be present at the exercises—visiting the grade in which they are most interested. The following is the programme of exercises:

GRADE I.

This grade has not prepared any programme but will assist in the tree planting.

GRADE 3.

1. Singing		The grade
2. Recitation	"We come,"	Zelote Walker
3. Recitation	"Children Thank God"	Etta Barnes
4. Recitation	"The Lily"	Bessie Hunter
5. Dialogue and singing		Little Girls
6. Recitation	"Mr. Dandelion"	Florence Wright
7. Recitation	"Little Maud's Story"	Jessie Scott
8. Dialogue	"Quarrel Among the Flowers"	Four little girls
9. Recitation	"The Oak Tree"	Rosa Rumpf
10. Singing		The grade

GRADE 4.

1. Recitation	"All Things Beautiful"	Netta Mills
2. Recitation	"Spring Winds"	Minnie Bistun
3. Recitation	"The Oak Tree"	Emily Barber
4. Recitation	"The Bluebird"	Katie Allen
5. Recitation	"Little Miss Snowflakes"	Gertie Glass
6. Recitation	"Flowers"	Millie Gaines
7. Recitation	"A Boy's Comforts"	Earl Whedon
8. Recitation	"Spring"	Myra Anderson
9. Recitation	"Planting the Apple"	Pearl Cooper

GRADE 5.

1. Recitation	Jessie Dudley
2. Recitation	Minnie Rae
3. Song	Grade 5
4. Recitation	Grace Bean
5. Recitation	Lewis Schideler
6. Song	Grade 5
7. Recitation	Mollie Loomis
8. Recitation	Nellie Wheelon
9. Song	Grade 5
10. Recitation	George Schneider
11. Recitation	Emeroy Stevens

The following gentlemen are expected to speak: Rev. J. B. Gregg, Dr. Horn, Rev. S. Black, Mr. Geo. Parsons, vice-president State Forestry association, and the superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Report for the Month of April.

The whole number enrolled during the month, 718.

Average daily attendance, 631.

Percentage of daily attendance, 9[illegible].

Number of half days absence, 2,357.

Number of cases of tardiness, 267.

Number of visits by members of the board, 3.

Number of visits by others, 67.

The number enrolled has fallen off somewhat owing to ranchers having taken their families to their ranches. The reputation of the climate and good schools of this city is yearly increasing the number of pupils from the country. The low percentage of attendance this month is due to the absence caused by the snow storm last week. This is also the cause for the very large number of half days absence.

About fifty have entered the different grades since January 5th. There is every prospect of a much larger attendance next September.

The Barker house, we understand, will be opened for the season on Monday next.

The new school trustees for District No. 11 will be elected on Monday, May 4th.

Mr. Edgar Lowbert of Denver is in the city spending a few days with relatives and friends.

Bennett Bros. were engaged yesterday in moving into the building just vacated by the Rio Grande express office.

Mrs. McNett and daughters, who have been stopping in the city for the past year, left for their home in Milwaukee yesterday.

City Clerk McCreery's young son while playing ball at the high school grounds yesterday had the bridge of his nose broken.

Mr. George O. Nevins, former street commissioner, will open up a museum next door to the Delmonico restaurant on Monday next.

The county commissioners transacted a little unimportant business yesterday morning and adjourned after having been in session on three days.

Next Sunday, Bishop Henry W. Warren of Denver, late of Philadelphia, will occupy the pulpit of the First M. E. church. This will be an opportunity to hear one of the foremost pulpit orators of the day.

It is contemplated that there will be a game of polo at the skating rink on Saturday night between the Pueblo and Colorado Springs teams. The proposed game with the Denver boys has been postponed for a week or two.

"Nip and Tuck," the famous comedy satire, with Harry Webber in the leading role, will be presented at the opera house on Monday night. The play is said to be full of very amusing situations and a clever satire on the professional private detective.

B. C. Lucas and family and Miss Mattie Morton, who have been stopping at The Antlers all winter, left on the Thunderbolt for Las Vegas, New Mexico, where they expect to remain some time and return to Colorado Springs to spend the summer.

The Madison Square company will probably present "The Private Secretary" and "The Professor" in Colorado Springs some time during the month of June. Neither of these plays has ever been presented here and our opera house patrons will look forward to their coming with considerable interest.

The Philadelphia section of the Raymond excursion party, numbering fifty-seven persons, passed through the city over the Denver & Rio Grande yesterday afternoon at two o'clock on their way to Denver. They will return to the Mansion, Manitou, on Friday evening and remain until Tuesday morning.

We are desired by the reading room committee to thank all those who in any way contributed to the success of the entertainment at The Antlers on Monday evening last. Acknowledgements are specially due to Messrs. Lindsey & Kittridge on that occasion. The net proceeds of the entertainment amounted to $78.50.

From Friday's Daily.

CONGREGATIONAL CREATION.

A Novel Entertainment at the Congregational Church Last Evening.

During the past few months quite a number of novel entertainments have been given by the several church organizations of the city and the "corn supper" given at the Congregational church last night was one of the best and most entertaining that has yet been presented.

The event of the evening was the presentation of Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women." Mrs. Partridge was directress, and Mrs. Loud read the poem in a very pleasing manner. The characters were taken by well-known young ladies of Colorado Springs as follows:

Helen of Troy	Nellie Kerr
Iphegenia	Mary L. Martin
Cleopatra	Susie Bean
Jepthah's Daughter	Jennie Margan
Fair Rosamond	Laura Moses
Margaret Moore	Miss Anderson
Joan of Arc	Bessie Bean
Queen Eleanor	Lizzie Martin

The bill of fare as published in our columns yesterday was then served. Corn was served in every conceivable manner and many of the dishes were excellent. A large number of persons were present and the ladies will, we hope, realize quite a sum of money from the entertainment.

TO SILVER PRODUCERS

From the Bi-Metallic Coinage Association.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
LEADVILLE, Colo., April 22, 1885.

Your interests as silver miners were never in greater peril than now. The monometallist element of the east is thoroughly organized for a desperate attack upon silver in the next congress. They have perfect control of the administration, and have boundless wealth behind them. They have had their agents in the field for weeks, and they are in no wise disheartened by the repulse they received the past winter. They feel assured that their chances for success will be much better in the next congress than in the last. They have the vast influence of the eastern press under almost absolute control. Through the medium of this press the reading public is constantly told that black is white. They have reiterated this statement so persistently, that thousands believe it. Few people, very few in the south and north, understand the matter at all, and consequently have no idea of the importance of the contest. These people must be informed, for in the united action of the people of these two sections—with what help we gain from the middle states—lies our only hope. To spread broadcast this information, in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, is the primary object of our organization. It is a work of no small magnitude, and will necessitate some expense, for to accomplish it effectively and economically, it should be done under one management, else much money may be spent needlessly and to no purpose. For example: there are published, in the section of country referred to, five thousand newspapers, each of which has a circulation of one thousand and upwards. Each of these papers should publish, as often as once a week, for the next eight months, a short, terse and attractive article that will tell the truth about the silver question. It is our purpose to furnish that article for these papers, and in that way reach millions of readers every week.

There are, in that same section, as many more labor, farmers' and other industrial organizations, whose members are anxious for this information, and whom we propose to reach.

The attendant expense of this work will be considerable—probably $20,500. The item of printing will probably be the heaviest; and the expense of postage alone will be, when fairly started, at least twenty dollars per day.

Now will you help to furnish funds for this purpose? The name, alone, of our treasurer, ex-Governor Grant of Colorado, should be a sufficient guarantee that every dollar will be honestly expended.

Our committee ask for the establishment of auxiliary silver organizations in every town and mining camp in the silver-producing states and territories. Call them by whatever name you choose, only make them auxiliary to our National Bi-metallic Coinage association, and give us what assistance you can.

We would recommend that the admission fee be placed at five dollars, and annual dues at the same amount. The expense of each local organization will be trifling. As soon as you have one hundred dollars to spare send it to Hon. J. B. Grant, Denver, Colo., for the benefit of this work. If any of your citizens, or any producing mine, is able to subscribe money for this cause it will be thankfully received.

In the matter of these organizations the state of Nevada has already taken the lead, and upon the basis named. They are increasing their numbers rapidly, and are accumulating a fund that may accomplish much good, and no contributor feels the expense. Leadville, Colo., has already subscribed nearly three thousand dollars cash, and has an auxiliary organization which started with over sixty members at the first meeting.

Our association is in earnest in this work, but we need your assistance. Can we get it? If you feel disposed to help, don't wait, but act at once.

Organizations or subscribers in the territory of Arizona should send their remittances through Governor F. A. Tritle, who represents us there; those in New Mexico should send through the Hon. J. A. Thompson, mayor of Socorro; those in Utah, through F. W. Billing, Esq., of Salt Lake City; those of Idaho, through W. H. Watt, Esq., of Hailey; those of Montana, through Hon. Martin McGinnis; those of Wyoming, through Hon. John W. Donnellan, of Laramie; and our Kansas friends, who wish to assist, can reach us through Hon. Norris L. Gage, of Topeka.

These gentlemen are all members of our committee, and will be glad to render any assistance in their power.

The time for action is now.

W. H. SLATER, Secretary.

College Notes.

There is only five more weeks remaining of the present term.

A public exhibition by the Phoenix Literary society is being talked of at the close of this term.

Mr. Harry Pearson has discontinued his studies at the college, and expects to go to his home in Morgan soon.

The class in Schwegler's History of Philosophy is now wrestling with the abstract ideas of the Platonic philosophy.

The musical association had a meeting last Tuesday at Mrs. Bean's residence. Beethoven was the composer studied.

Mr. C. B. Seldomridge, first assistant foreman of College Hose No. 4, has resigned his position on account of absence from the city.

The geology class had their examination last Tuesday. It is undecided yet whether the class will continue until the close of the term or not.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, has consented to deliver the address on commencement day. Mr. H. H. Seldomridge, who graduates this year, will deliver an oration on the "Problem of Municipal Government."

Mr. E. B. Curtis, foreman of the hose company, has made out a schedule of dates upon which the company will meet for practice. The first practice will take place next Friday afternoon. All members of the company are requested to be on hand.

On account of the storm the meeting of the Literary society which was to have been held last Friday evening was postponed until next Friday evening when the following programme will be presented:

Critique	W. L. Wilder
Reading	Miss Irene Barnes
Declamation	H. D. Pearson
Dissertation—Evolution	J. C. Dana
Discussion	

The public are cordially invited to attend.

The challenge sent in by the Crowells has not been acted on yet, because it is in a defective form. It is always customary for the challenged party to name the date and the college boys are in favor of an earlier date than May 30. Indeed the millenium is not far distant when twenty-two Rugby foot ball players can point with pride to their Christian ancestry. The college boys are thinking of organizing a class for the study of natural theology to which the Crowells will be invited. A game between two such representative Christian teams as the Crowells and the College would no doubt make a deep impression upon the moral tone of the community.

George R. Seal returned from Chicago yesterday.

H. [illegible] has gone to Leadville on business.

Al [illegible] came down from Denver last night.

E. A. Sawyer went to Denver on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

Conductor Griffin of the D. & R. G. spent a few hours in the city yesterday.

Edward [illegible] and wife went to Denver on the accommodation yesterday.

Captain J. M. Givens and wife went to the ranch yesterday on the D. & N. O.

Mr. Edward Ferris inserts a new advertisement this morning that should receive the attention of our readers.

Justice Pixley last evening married Mr. Z. Boynton Pierce and Mrs. Mary A. Laberle, both of Colorado Springs.

"Nip and Tuck" at the opera house on Monday night. This is a play that has met with not a little favor at the east.

The advance sale of reserved seats for "Nip and Tuck" will be opened this morning at the box office in the opera house.

The names of candidates who aspire to offices during the fall campaign are already being very freely used upon our streets.

The proposed game of polo will not take place at the skating rink to-morrow night between the Pueblo and Colorado Springs teams.

Mr. De Witt Fuller, who aided Engineer Nettleton in surveying the town of Colorado Springs, was in the city yesterday calling on old friends.

In its patent outside of last night the Republic does not give a line of the important war news that is passing over the wires. Is this what they call enterprise in a daily paper?

The prize drawing of the holders of 800 tickets given for the purchase of a certain amount of goods at D. [illegible] Martin's dry goods store will take place in the city hall on Tuesday night. Some of the lucky holders will capture valuable prizes.

We have it from very good authority that there is a quarry of excellent marble in this locality that has never been opened up. Now that a good quality of stone is needed for the new government building at Denver, would it not be advisable to send in some samples of it?

Mr. C. T. Mustin, after a few months' sojourn at his home in Philadelphia, has returned to Colorado Springs for the summer. His mother, Mrs. John Mustin, is one of the members of the Raymond Philadelphia excursion party which will arrive at Manitou to-night.

An interesting musical and literary entertainment will be given in the Congregational church at Manitou to-night for the benefit of the church. The programme promises to be better than the average and the Colorado Springs people can have the opportunity of going over by moonlight to take it in.

NewspaperARCHIVE

PEACE OR WAR.

The Question to be Settled in a Few Days at the Furthest.

England's Latest Proposal and the Russian Response.

Report of the Advance on Maruchak Officially Denied.

The Official Messenger's Defense of Komaroff's Action.

A Russian Paper Acknowledges England's Naval Superiority.

The Russian Defense

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The Official Messenger in an editorial on the report of Sir Peter Lumsden of the capture and occupation of Penjdeh by the Russians says: Bad weather has delayed the arrival of the officer whom General Komaroff dispatched with a detailed account of the battle of the 30th ult. Sufficient data, however, has been received to arrive at a correct conclusion of how far General Lumsden was warranted in impugning General Komaroff's report. Russia, desirous of a friendly settlement with England, entrusted delimitation of the frontier to a joint Russian and British commission, and the unexpected entry of Afghans into Penjdeh and the Afghan advance down the Murghab and Heri Rud rivers compelled Russia to protect her rights in a practical manner against this arbitrary seizure of her territory. In this view General Komaroff was ordered in January last to occupy with his vedettes a line extending from Zulfikar along the Heri Rud river via [illegible], [illegible], Chemmebiec and Chauz Khan as far as Pul-i-Khisti, where the ancient bridge crosses the Kushk river, thus forming the western boundary of the Penjdeh oasis. Russian commanders were enjoined to abstain from armed collision with the Afghans unless the latter provoked an encounter. The Russians as directed occupied the above described position on February 20th. On the 4th of March, Sir Edward Thornton, British minister, informed M. De Giers, Russian minister for foreign affairs, that the Afghans had been requested not to attack the Russians with the object of driving them from their position, but solely to resist further Russian advance. England at the same time expressed a wish pending the settlement of the boundary dispute, that commanders of the Russian outposts be ordered to refrain from making any further advance. Russia agreed to this, with certain restrictions, and being informed also that the Russian outpost was already stationed at Pul-i-Khisti and an Afghan outpost at Ak-Tepe, General Komaroff was requested not to occupy Penjdeh. Information furnished Russia corresponded with what General Lumsden had said, that the Russians had occupied Pul-i-Khisti and that an Afghan outpost was stationed on the right bank of the Kushk river. England's explanation that Afghan troops had been requested to stop their advance entirely excluded the probability of assuming that the Afghans might advance their outposts to the left bank of the Kushk river, but when General Komaroff approached Pul-i-Khisti he found on the left bank of the Kushk river, outside of the Penjdeh district, a fortified Afghan post. This being in contradiction with his information, he was bound for the protection of his small detachment to request the Afghan commander to withdraw his troops from the left bank of the river. The Afghans' refusal to do this was the direct cause of the battle of the 30th. Hence it is evident that the intention attributed to General Komaroff of bringing on the collision is in contradiction of the facts. General Komaroff did not overstep his orders when he insisted on the evacuation of the left bank of the river Kushk. Russia is unable at present to say why the orders mentioned above and which agreed with the information received by England should have been interpreted in a different manner by British officers attached to the Afghan detachment which occupied Penjdeh. General Komaroff's dispatch of April 18th contains explanations regarding several points in General Lumsden's telegram of April 17th, concerning which General Komaroff's information has not yet been received.

Komaroff's Reply.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes a telegram from General Komaroff, which is a reply to the dispatch of Sir Peter Lumsden, the British commissioner, denying the accuracy of General Komaroff's report of the battle on March 30th on Kushk river between Russians and Afghans. General Komaroff in a dispatch published to-day admits that he had received an order from the Russian war office previous to the battle not to occupy Penjdeh, but says other officers on the frontier had not yet been advised of the receipt of such an order. Referring to the alleged advance of Russian troops previous to the fight he says: Only Sotnia of the Turcomans had advanced towards Penjdeh, but they had no intention of attacking the Afghans, and withdrew when the latter approached in hostile attitude. General Komaroff reiterates his former assertion regarding the audacity or arrogance of the Afghans, their daily drawing nearer to the Russian camp, their occupation of a commanding position on the left flank of the camp and other events which led up to the battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The Official Messenger publishes the following telegram from General Komaroff, dispatched from Askabad Friday last: A telegram forbidding the occupation of Penjdeh reached me March 25. I only communicated it to the commanders of outposts and did not make it generally known. General Zacarzosk with my permission interviewed by correspondence, some British officers in a private capacity, but did not admit their right to treat officially. I addressed my demands direct to the commander of the Afghan forces. General Alikhanoff with a company of Turkomans rode in the direction of [illegible], along the river bank on the Russian side. It was by no means my intention to advance on Penjdeh. To march to [illegible] in the rear of 4,000 Afghans was inconceivable. One company of Russians marched on the heights on the right bank of the Murghab river, but did not reach our vedettes on the left bank of the same river when the Afghans approached. However, this one company by my order returned to camp. General Komaroff thus concludes his dispatch: "In view of constant movement over hundreds of versts of territory and owing to heavy floods it is impossible to furnish regular reports."

The Present Situation.

LONDON, April 28.—News of another battle though not yet confirmed has greatly increased the danger of war. The Times says that the rumor is probably the first oozing out of news which has been officially suppressed. At present only the Independence Belge and the Daily News have received reports of the battle. It is presumed that a body of Russians followed a body of retreating Afghans while scouting in the country for the purpose of collecting information, and perhaps pushed to Chamembeice, thus coming into contest with Afghan troops on the direct route to Herat. Or similar movement may have been made from Zulfikar or Akroba. At present there is nothing to show where the conflict occurred.

Declaration of war is not expected to follow directly upon the rupture of diplomatic relations. Baron De Staal and Sir Edward Thornton would be recalled and Russia would then probably order General Komaroff to advance on Herat, England meanwhile occupying Quetta and Candahar.

The fact that the Russian transport which passed through the Suez canal and was then ordered back is still waiting at the entrance of the canal causes some anxiety. During the last few days it has been reported that the whole Russian coast of the Baltic had been strongly fortified and that approach at any point is dangerous owing to the presence of torpedoes and sea mines.

The Strelok Slips Away

NORFOLK, Va., April 30.—The Russian corvette Strelok after leaving this port Tuesday night passed out to sea and is now supposed to be on her way to New York. Second Secretary Gregor, of the Russian legation, arrived here yesterday, but left at once for Washington, when he learned that the Strelok had departed. The British ship Garnet is still at Old Point Comfort, but it is thought she will follow the Strelok at once. The Russian ship seems to have given her British antagonist the slip. The Garnet was close to the Strelok until Monday when she dropped down to Fortress Monroe. Under the international laws the Garnet cannot follow under twenty-four hours if her purpose is to engage the Strelok. The Strelok has a speed of fifteen knots against the Garnet's thirteen knots, and her guns are of much longer range than are those of the Garnet. If the Garnet should attempt to engage her she would first have to find her. The Strelok might keep just outside of the range of her antagonist, yet with her superior guns play upon the Garnet. This gives the Russian ship a big advantage, and although she is a smaller ship would prove a formidable antagonist to the representative of the British lion.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Russian man-of-war Strelok which left Norfolk yesterday passed Sandy Hook at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The arrival of the Russian man-of-war Strelok in North river has caused a great deal of speculation as to its object.

Another Aggression.

LONDON, April 29.—In the house of commons to-day Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice read a telegram from General Lumsden at Tirpul, April 23d, which mentions that the governor of Herat had received a report that Russian troops had advanced upon Maruchak.

The Standard referring to the occupation of Maruchak by the Russians says: "There can be no question of Afghan provocation in this instance. This occupation of Maruchak stands out broadly and unequivocally as a clear invasion of the territory of Afghanistan without even a pretense of military necessity. Assuming that the news of the occupation of Maruchak is correct, there is little room for doubt that it can be considered anything else than a deliberate act of aggression and this act of aggression has the appearance of being specially chosen in order that there may be no possibility of further mistake. It is a deliberate breach of a solemn covenant—a flagrant violation of Russia's promises and assurances.

Meaning of the Move

LONDON, April 29.—It was during the meeting at Rawal Pindi the ameer told Earl Dufferin that though he regarded the occupation of Penjdeh of little consequence yet he attached the greatest importance to the retention of Maruchak, which is half-way between Penjdeh and Bala Murghab. Once the Russians gain that point they will be able to threaten Balkh and cut off communication with Cabul. The latest Russian advance is expected to bring the question to a crisis. The current opinion is that Russia is ready preparing for war much more rapidly than she appears to be.

Russian papers are being warned to secrecy. It is reported that the khan of Bokhara earnestly warned the ameer not to neglect Cabul and Balkh, while taking steps to protect Herat, as the Russian army was massing in Turkestan near Samarcand with the intention of marching on Balkh and proclaiming Ayoob Khan ameer while the Afghan army was engaged at Herat. His letter to the ameer concludes: "I know for certain that the Russians intend not to march beyond Herat, but will cut off your line of retreat to Cabul and England's line of retreat to Candahar."

Neutrality of Afghanistan.

LONDON, April 29.—Russian papers publish a pretended proclamation of the ameer, issued from Jamrood, saying that if war is forced on the Afghans they will rise as a single man to repel the invader, but as between Russia and England, if [illegible] our own independence, I will protect peace between these two states and cling to neither. The aim of the publication is to show that Russia desires to protect the neutrality of Afghanistan.

It is reported that Baron DeStaal in an interview with Earl Granville stated that the advance of the English toward Candahar would be the signal for the Russian occupation of Herat. Russia, he said, would not admit the right of England to form a protectorate over Afghanistan and would insist upon that country remaining neutral.

Gladstone's Speech.

PARIS, April 29.—Morning newspapers here in their comments on Gladstone's speech regard it as the preface of war.

LONDON, April 29.—The speech of Gladstone in the house of commons Monday upon the vote of credit of $55,000,000 is received with profound interest throughout Europe. It has dispelled any idea entertained heretofore that England will make concessions to Russia. The general opinion of the press is that the speech makes war certain. Newspapers are filled with descriptions of probable alliances the respective belligerents may form in event of the war now thought so near at hand not being confined to Asia but being extended to Europe.

De Giers Resigns.

BRUSSELS, April 29.—A dispatch to the Independence Belge from St. Petersburg says: After the council yesterday at which M. De Giers' proposals to adopt conciliatory measures toward England were rejected M. De Giers tendered his resignation as foreign minister but the czar refused to accept it at the present crisis.

On the arrival of news of a Russian defeat in Afghanistan, the czar sent a courier dispatch to England in the nature of an ultimatum and signed an order for the mobilization of the forces. The imperial bank has been ordered to provide the government with 20,000,000 roubles.

Peaceful Russian Talk

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—In court and diplomatic circles the opinion expressed to-day is that affairs have a much more pacific aspect. It is reported that leading financial houses are operating with a view to a rise in Russian stocks. The czar it is declared desires to maintain the frontier line now held but is disposed to accede to the decision of a joint commission. An inquiry will be made into the cause of the Penjdeh conflict. The recall of Baron DeStaal is imminent. M. De Giers is dissatisfied with the conduct of the negotiations between England and Russia.

War Measures in India

LONDON, April 28.—The commissary department of the Indian army has completed arrangements for furnishing transportation and provisions in India for two army corps. The first corps consists of 13,000 British and 16,009 native troops with 30,000 camp followers, (transport animal tracers) 8,000 horses and 30,000 transport animals. The second corps consists of 12,000 British and 15,000 natives.

Troops with 18,000 followers, 8,000 horses and 28,000 transport animals and one month's supplies are to be sent to [illegible] and three months supplies to [illegible].

Preparing in Earnest.

ODESSA, April 29.—Russian reserves are mobilizing. All business transactions now being entered into here are undertaken subject to heavy war risks. The Russian government has ordered the Southwestern railway to prepare several hundred railway carriages and have them ready at as early a moment as possible for the purpose of conveying troops. It is reported here that newspapers published within the Russian empire have been forbidden to print anything in reference to current events in Central Asia.

The English Proposal.

LONDON, April 30.—The Standard this morning says: We are able to state upon unquestionable authority that the English proposal to Russia is for the submission to arbitration of one of the crowned heads of Europe of the simple question whether or not the convention of March was broken by Russia. This proposal is now under consideration by the Russian government, which has decided to convoke a meeting of the committee of ministers at Gatchina to consider the question.

Status of Negotiations.

LONDON, April 30.—It is known that Earl Granville's note besides asking for an arbitration on enquiry into the Komaroff incident offered to end the dispute by conceding to Russia the Lesser line under a distinct pledge that this shall be the abiding limit of the Russian frontier. The response of M. DeGiers will reach here on Monday. It will announce the acceptance of the Lessar line but a refusal to hold an inquiry into the Komaroff incident.

Russia's Preparations.

VIENNA, April 28.—A dispatch to the "Allgemeine Zeitung" from Riga says it is reported there that the first division of the Russian army has been secretly mobilized and ordered to defend Cronstadt.

LONDON, April 28.—2:30 p. m.—Special dispatches from Tirpul dated April 26th say Russians occupy Aktepe and are actively engaged making a military road from Penjdeh to Herat.

Russia's Weakness on the Seas.

HELSINGFORS, April 30.—The Dagblad thinks Russia has little power to hurt England seriously upon the sea. The paper says four Russian fortresses on the Baltic will require assistance and that any engagement with the English fleet in the open sea is out of the question. The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg is annoyed at the statement of the Dagblad and tries to lessen the effect of its article.

The Russian Feeling.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The present state of suspense is almost intolerable. The people here show the utmost impatience to hear the statement of the British government in parliament.

Cases are being sent to Helsingfors in which to pack and remove the archives of the senate and the collections of the museums. The coast of Finland is being rapidly put in a state of defense.

Russia's Demands.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—A dispatch to the Independence Belge from St. Petersburg says: A council held at the palace to-day, at which the czar presided, rejected proposals made by M. DeGiers to adopt conciliatory measures toward England. The reply of the Russian government to Earl Granville firmly maintains the tenor of former dispatches.

The Price of Peace.

MOSCOW, April 30.—The Gazette says if England wishes to avoid war she must evacuate Port Hamilton, at the entrance to the Sea of Japan. Otherwise Russia will be obliged to occupy Herat. The Gazette also says it believes the question of peace or war must be settled within a few days.

No Advance on Maruchak

LONDON, April 30.—In the lords this afternoon Lord Granville announced that telegrams had been received from Sir Peter Lumsden which contradicted reports of a Russian advance upon and occupation of Maruchak.

The British Budget.

LONDON, April 30.—Mr. Childers in presenting the budget in the house of commons to-day said the government expenditure for the past year were £3,800,000 over the estimate. Revenues from customs and excise showed a continual falling off in spirits, a slight falling off in the receipts from the duty on wine and a continual but slow rise in other categories. The revenue from cigars and tobacco duties showed a steady progress, indicating satisfactory progress of the people. The opposition bench received this statement with much laughter. The income tax produced £12,000,000, exceeding the estimate by £250,000. The total receipts from taxation were £1[illegible],247,600, and total revenue £88,043,000, and total expenditures were £89,092,000. The present government had paid all war charges bequeathed it by the late government, including £5,000,000 given to the Indian government. Mr. Childers estimated that the outlay for 1885-86, not including the vote of credit, would be £88,872,000. With the income tax at five pence in the pound sterling the total revenue would be £85,180,000. There would be a reduction of revenue of £40,000 on six penny telegrams. The deficit Mr. Childers estimated at £3,732,000, and adding the vote of credit together with reasonable allowances for supplementary estimates the total deficit was estimated at £14,932,000. Mr. Childers proposed various modifications of the legacy and succession and probate duties. He also proposes the imposing of new taxes upon property hitherto exempt; that the duty on home made and foreign manufactured spirits be raised by two shillings a gallon, and duty on beer a shilling a barrel. The foregoing additional taxation will produce £7,500,000, leaving a deficit of £7,442,000, which it is proposed to meet by taking £[illegible],600,000 out of the amount annually devoted to reduction of the national debt, leaving the balance to be met by the operation of the sinking fund. Mr. Childers concluded his exposition of the budget by asking that the second reading be deferred for the 4th day of May, so as to enable the house in the meantime to fully study the proposals of the government.

The forecast of Mr. Childers of the deficit in the budget for the financial year, which is estimated at £14,932,000, has created a sensation. It is the largest deficit since the Crimean war. Mr. Childers said it would require a good demand upon the patriotism of the people. Foreign patent medicines will be charged the same duty as those manufactured here, but stamps for foreign medicines will be so altered as to avoid any appearance of the medicines being English. The government will guarantee the synopsis of the budget. The increase of the income tax to eight pence will, it is estimated, yield £45,000,000 pounds; the modifications of probate and legacy duties and other property taxes £2,500,000 pounds, duties on spirits £9,000,000, and the duty on beer £750,000. The remainder of the deficit will be met by suspending payments towards reduction of the national debt and the stopping of sinking funds and innumerable annuities, and the balance of the deficit, amounting to £2,8[illegible]2,000, will be dealt with next year.

The house of commons this evening agreed to the budget resolutions.

English and Russian Securities.

LONDON, April 30, 1 p. m.—Russian securities of 1873 opened this morning at 83¾, but in a short time advanced to 84¼ and then to 8[illegible]. Stocks are all weak. Home securities are very dull and foreign funds weak. Advices from Paris state that stocks and home and foreign securities are weak.

2 p. m.—Consols 94 15-16 for both accounts; very dull.

2:30 p. m.—Consols 95 1-16 for both accounts; Russian securities 85½.

3 p. m.—Consols 95 for both accounts.

3:30 p. m.—Consols 95.

War Notes.

LONDON, April 28.—Immense quantities of coal are being shipped to Capetown, South Africa, for the use of British armed cruisers and men of war in event of outbreak of war between England and Russia.

The admiralty has ordered all able seamen to be enrolled in the royal navy.

CAIRO, April 28.—Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of all troops from Wady Halfa.

VIENNA, April 28.—The Whitehead factory at Turin is hurrying the manufacture of 220 torpedoes for England.

LONDON, April 29.—The Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of the army, inspected troops at Aldershot that are under orders for active service in case of war.

The steel man-of-war "Home" was launched at Pembroke, Wales, yesterday. This new addition to the British navy carries ten guns and will have a crew of 4-5 men. The Home is a twin screw, steel armor-plated barbette ship of 9,700 tons burden and 7,500 horse power.

The channel fleet is returning from Ireland.

It is stated that the government have received an important memorandum from Lord Dufferin upon the views of the Indian government and upon the action of Russia since the beginning of the existing controversy over definitive boundary of Russia and Afghanistan.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Fifty heavy guns have been sent from Kieff to Finland.

The czar has signed orders for equipment of the whole fleet. The Russian minister of marine has completed the inspection of all forts at Cronstadt.

Russia has ordered the mobilization of her southern army. It is estimated that 200,000 will be available in twenty days.

The pay of the sailors in the Russian navy has been raised to the war rates.

COPENHAGEN, April 29.—The military reserves of Denmark are being mobilized in expectation of the necessity of preserving Danish neutrality by force.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the entire Russian army.

The ice is rapidly disappearing from the Helsingfors and Riga.

Grant's Improvement.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The ulcerated portions of General Grant's throat from which broken-down tissues have been sloughed away have materially improved. The cancerous trouble at the base of the tongue is neither lessened nor is it at present aggressive. He has now so far improved physically that his mind is becoming engaged with the blocking out of work upon his book. This occupies his faculties and the result is good. When Dr. Douglass was at the house at 8:15 to-day he remarked, though there was some thickness of speech, the general had better and easier command of the organs of speech than has been the case since the attendance of the doctors became constant. He said the general was better than at any time in a month.

Drs. Barker and Douglass called this afternoon on General Grant. When Dr. Barker left he said the general was better and that there was an actual improvement in his condition.

NEW YORK, April 30.—General Grant enjoyed nearly if not quite nine hours rest last night, and only five minims of morphine were given. Dr. Douglass was asked this morning if the cancer at the base of the tongue had not improved with the general betterment of the patient, and if the cancerous lump was an open sore. In replying he said he could not affirm that there was improvement of the cancer. It was difficult to tell about that. The cancerous lump was not an open sore. The darting pains that have their seat in the cancerous lump on the tongue still continued but were not so frequent nor so severe as they had been. In response to a further question the doctor could not say that the infrequency and lessened severity of those pains indicated an improved condition of the cancer. There was in every way an improved condition aside from the cancer, relative to which the doctor declined to speak further than as stated.

NEW YORK, April 30.—General Grant still continues to improve in health. In an interview with Colonel Fred Grant, late this evening, he said: The general dictated to the stenographer for nearly one hour enough matter to make about twenty-two or twenty-three pages of his book. He is now dictating the Appomattox campaign. From his dispatches and other data he is enabled to give a perfectly straight and lucid account to the stenographer. He is without doubt looking and feeling better than he has been at any time since the first of December. We are now almost certain of his complete restoration to health. He will remain here until the first of June, when he will go to Mt. McGregor, about 17 miles from Saratoga. That is at present all the arrangement that has been made. I have not had a chance to know exactly what the doctors had to say on Wednesday, but I believe their report was a very favorable one. He experiences no difficulty whatever in swallowing or speaking and his improvement within the last few days is nearly phenomenal.

A Board of Trade Palace

CHICAGO, April 29.—The splendid structure erected for the use of the board of trade at an expenditure of $2,000,000 was formally dedicated this forenoon. The exercises were very simple in character and partook of the form of a number of addresses interspersed with orchestral music. Long before the beginning of the formal programme large crowds were thronging about the great building or proceeding up the broad stairways into the main hall or trading room, the largest one employed for the purpose in the world. Here and in the galleries were assembled an audience of about 5,000. Nearly every exchange in the union was represented in the audience, including delegates from England and California. At 10 o'clock Rev. Clinton Locke of this city inaugurated the proceedings with prayer, and was followed by John R. Bensley, chairman of building committee, who formally turned over the keys of the building to E. Nelson Blake, president of the board, who responded in a short speech. The chief address was delivered by Emory A. Storrs, who was followed in short speeches by representatives of the visiting bodies.

Following the oration of Mr. Storrs, President Herrick of the New York chamber of commerce was introduced and made a short address. Hon. Edward Kemble as the representative of New England boards, Mr. Standford White of the Liverpool exchange, Chas. B. Stone, of San Francisco, Hugh McClelland of Montreal, ex-Gov. Stanard of St. Louis, Geo. A. Peabody of Minneapolis, Col. Sidney D. Maxwell of Cincinnati, Col. Geo. S. Canny of Nashville, Wilson Walsh of Philadelphia and George U. Pear of Baltimore were in turn called upon and made short speeches.

New Mexico Quarantines

DENVER, April 28.—A Santa Fe special to the Tribune-Republican says: Governor Sheldon to-day published an order to inspectors of cattle in this territory directing that all cattle coming from the states of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia be absolutely prevented from entering New Mexico after this date until further orders. This is in response to an official notice that Colorado had quarantined the above states and that New Mexico must do the same or Colorado would be obliged to quarantine against her.

Iowa Cattle Quarantine.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.—Governor Sherman to-day issued a proclamation establishing quarantine boundaries against all animals infected with pleuro-pneumonia or that have been exposed thereto, and forbidding the importation into the state of Iowa of cattle not accompanied by certificates of health from the states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the District of Columbia.

Silver in Texas

GALVESTON, April 30.—The News Aberne, Texas, special says: A large body of mineral which is pronounced by all miners to be silver-bearing quartz was discovered yesterday a mile east of town by parties digging a well. The vein was struck at a depth of 35 feet. Examination revealed a large body of ore. Specimens have been sent to New Orleans for assay. The vicinity is excited over the discovery.

California Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Chronicle's crop reports from all parts of the state show the grain yield in all counties except one to be only from one quarter to three quarters of last year's. This is largely due to decrease acreage. Fruit districts report largely increased acreage and promising crops. What is lost in grain will be made up in fruit and wine.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending April 29, 1885

Baker, Richard H
Cook, Wm E
Cook, A
Hall, Mrs Mary, 2
Jewell, Mrs Nellie
Glane, F
Lewis, E B
Lindsey, H E
Looper, Georgie.
McCormick, Jennie
McIntosh, Andrew
Morford, Mrs T T
Pierson, Sam
Schmitz, H W
Sylvester, R M
Stead, Mrs F S
Sullivan, Ellie

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M

WANTED.

WANTED—By a responsible cattle firm cattle on shares. Address X, this office.
d29-6

In order to enrich the blood and thus impart fresh vigor to an enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the national invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by infusing energy into the operations of the stomach [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] appetite [illegible] flesh, invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly [illegible] which is, moreover, [illegible] of malarial fevers. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.
dwb 7-ly

Publication Notice

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, [illegible]
April 27th 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June [illegible], 1885, viz:

[illegible] Wilson, D. S. No. [illegible], for the west half northwest quarter of section 4 and east half northeast quarter of section 5, township 11 south, range 65 west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Simmons, of Colorado Springs, Colo., William Jones, [illegible] and E. Cheney, of Table Rock, Colo.

Richard [illegible], D. S. No. [illegible], for the east half southeast quarter of section 14, northeast quarter northeast quarter of section 23 and northwest quarter northwest quarter of section 24, township 11 south, range [illegible] west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Mees, [illegible] Galloway and [illegible], all of Table Rock, Colo.

Alexander [illegible], D. S. No. [illegible], for the northeast quarter southeast quarter and east half northeast quarter of section 20 and northwest quarter northwest quarter of section 21, township 11 south, range [illegible] west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: [illegible] Plumb, W. [illegible] Plumb, J. S. Evans and [illegible], all of Eastonville, Colo.

George [illegible], D. S. No. [illegible], for the north east quarter northeast quarter of section 13, township 12 south, range [illegible] west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. [illegible] Mathers, Moses Mathers, Chas Walton and John [illegible] Walton all of Summit Park, Colo.

Nicholas Dodman, D. S. No. [illegible], for the southeast quarter of section [illegible], township [illegible] south, range [illegible] west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Edward Redmon, John Townsend, [illegible] Beckwith and Hugh [illegible], all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Lewis W. Hill, D. S. No. [illegible], for the west half northwest quarter and west half southwest quarter of section 8, township 11 south, range 64 west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: [illegible] Plumb, W. [illegible] Plumb, J. S. Evans and Frank P. Burton, all of Eastonville, Colo.

Franklin [illegible], D. S. No. [illegible], for the west half northeast quarter of section 10 and west half southeast quarter of section [illegible], township 11 south, range 64 west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz. [illegible] Knowles, J. W. [illegible], Elizabeth Brazelton and Daniel [illegible], all of Eastonville, Colo.

John B. Watson, D. S. No. 5452, for the south half southeast quarter of section 17 and north half northeast quarter of section 20, township 13 south, range 64 west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Chas. L. Parsons, James H. Myers, George L. King and John A. Jackson, all of Summit Park, Colo.

Anderson [illegible], D. S. No. [illegible], for the southeast quarter northeast quarter of section 10, southwest quarter northwest quarter and north half southwest quarter of section 11, township 14 south, range 64 west, names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Smith [illegible], Andrew Vandenbergh, W. Cox and S. Greenway, all of Eastonville, Colo.

we2-6 MARK [illegible], Register.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Rhoca Ann Mason, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Rhoca Ann Mason, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM [illegible] BROUSSEAU, Executor.

we-2-4

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Finley, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John Finley, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1885.

MARTHA C. FINLEY, Administratrix.

we-2-4

From Saturday's Daily.

A Reply.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 24, 1885.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR—In the department of your paper headed "College Notes" this morning I find two reasons given by the writer as to why the challenge of the Crowells to the College foot ball team, sent nearly a week ago, has not been answered. If I am correctly informed the article was written by a prominent member of the College team and would therefore seem to bear the official stamp. The first reason given is that according to athletic rules the Crowells could not again challenge the College team, without having played some other team. I am uninformed as to the correctness of this ruling, but if it is correct, the College team cannot rightfully claim the championship of the state. Two years ago the Crowells defeated the College team and afterwards defeated the Denver Rugbys at Denver. They then claimed the state championship and some time afterwards accepted a challenge from the College team and were defeated. Only one game was played at this time, and the College team had not played a match game between the time they were defeated by the Crowells and the time the last game was played. The college boys, according to their exponent, have now made a proposition to play a series of three games. No such proposition has been made to the Crowells, and under the circumstances it would be an unfair proposal and I am inclined to think the idea must have originated with the writer.

The second and principal reason given is that the challenge read "May 31, 1885, Decoration Day," and as the 31st came on Sunday they would not consider our challenge, because "all of the College team have had the good fortune to have been blessed with Christian parents who have deeply impressed the necessity of Sabbath observance upon their hearts." The figure one in the date is so plainly an error that the college youths could very easily have discovered the true meaning of the challenge. Had they exercised a very little portion of their much boasted Christian charity they would not take advantage of so small an error to attribute to the Crowell boys a desire to outrage public sentiment by playing a match game of foot ball on the Sabbath and also to cast a reflection on their parents in such an uncalled for manner. The parents of most of the Crowell boys are residents of this city and are so well known as Christian men and women that the intimation made by the writer of the article referred to that the Crowell boys have not been blessed with Christian parents is, to say the least, very ungentlemanly.

The Crowell boys will not play a match game on the Sabbath. Decoration day (Saturday, May 30th) is the day on which they desire to play the College team, as most persons would infer from the way the challenge was written.

I hope that any technical objections to our challenge are not prompted by fear of the result, and as the College boys cannot further misunderstand our intentions I would be glad to have some official answer from them very soon.

[illegible] S. ROGERS,
Secretary of the Crowells.

Mr W. [illegible]ing, for some years a resident of El Paso county, as an heir comes into the inheritance of a back pension amounting to $950.

W. B. [illegible]amblin, general agent of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, and wife, came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation and went to Manitou.

Mayor [illegible] was yesterday instrumental in having the principal street crossings cleared and planks placed upon them in order to make them passable.

The Knights of Labor are having a room fitted up in the building opposite the Empire house on Cascade avenue, where members of that organization will meet to transact business.

Snow balling was indulged in to some extent yesterday, contrary to the ordinance. In some respects it was a harmless amusement but several who were participants had broken windows to pay.

Mr. E. [illegible] De La Vergne, brother of Col. George De La Vergne, arrived from Silver City, New Mexico, yesterday. He left Colorado Springs last June and until recently was connected with the O. K. Man Mining company. At present he is superintendent of the [illegible] mine which is owned by Colorado Springs gentlemen.

Mr. E. J. Primrose has established an office in the Strettell block over C. E. Aiken's store for the purchase of wool. Mr. Primrose has been a large buyer of this staple article in Colorado Springs for the past two years and the wool growers of El Paso will find him a pleasant man to transact business with. He can be communicated with by telephone.

Rev. E. C. Brooks paid a short visit to his many friends in Colorado Springs yesterday. Elder Brooks has been appointed and commissioned as chaplain of the Colorado state penitentiary, and will take charge of his chaplaincy at once. He is an able and earnest minister and will perform the many duties of his position in such a manner as will reflect credit on the governor's selection.

Mr. [illegible] B. Monell having purchased the Montrose lumber and planing mill will give his personal attention to filling all orders for lumber from citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Mr. Monell formerly had charge of E. E. Reynolds & Co.'s planing mill in this city and by his energy and ability did a great deal to make the reputation of the firm of Reynolds & Co. second to none in the state. We wish him success in his new venture.

Company A, First Battalion cavalry, we understand will shortly transfer their armory quarters from Huerfano street to the skating rink, where they will have a much better drill room and other conveniences that they do not now have. Although one of the oldest military organizations in the state, Company A has hitherto had a very poor armory, and we look upon the proposed move as one that will be very beneficial to our local company.

Hon. Norman J. Coleman, the new commissioner of agriculture, speaks thus concerning the forestry laws of this state: "The action of the legislature of Colorado at its late session in regard to forestry was timely and appropriate and may well serve as an example to many other states." In a recent letter to one of our citizens, Hon. N. H. Egleston, chief of the forestry bureau, writes as follows upon the forestry question in Colorado: "It seems to me that you have been very successful in securing appropriate legislation. Now if your people can be made interested generally so as to support heartily the laws enacted, I see no reason why Colorado will not be brought into a good position in reference to forestry, and her future welfare secured. I do not know whether your state has adopted Arbor day or not. I look upon that as one of the best means and surest for popularizing the subject. It engages the young as well as the older and once get the children interested, and soon the whole community will be interested, and it will be easy to get all needed votes for appropriations &c. I am glad to see the observance of the day spreading. Without waiting for the governor or legislature to act, the grangers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire have lately called upon the people to observe the 30th inst. as Arbor day."

From Sunday's Daily.

Real Estate Transfers

J. G. Lowe reports transfers for the week ending April 24th, 1885, amounting to $7,020, besides several transfers in which the consideration stated is nominal. For particulars see the following list:

CITY PROPERTY

J F Love to C [illegible] Love, undivided ½ interest in lt 15, blk 10	750
S E Sessions to Lucinda [illegible] Dean, lt 15, Colburn's sub of blk 241, add 1.	[illegible]
S J Day to Emma A Bush, lt 3, blk 303, add 2.	200
[illegible] Dusenbury to Mary A Smith, lt [illegible], blk 113	[illegible]
Colorado Springs Co. to J E McIntyre, lt 7, blk K, add 5	[illegible]

MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Elvira [illegible] to [illegible] G Taylor, lt 2, blk 4	[illegible]
[illegible] W [illegible] to [illegible] G Taylor, lt [illegible], blk 4	1
A [illegible] Merrill to [illegible] B Benedict, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, blk 8, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk 9, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk 10, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, blk 11, lts 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk 16, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk 17, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk 18,	[illegible]
A [illegible] Merrill and Mary [illegible] Merrill to [illegible] Benedict, lts 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, blk 16, lts 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, blk [illegible], together with all my interest in blks 10, 11, 9, 10, 17, 18, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, blk 8,	[illegible]

COUNTRY PROPERTY

Mary A Neil to John [illegible], nw ¼ of ne ¼ and nw ¼ of sec 22 tp 11 s r 67	500
Mary [illegible] Kearney to Ida M [illegible], s ½ of se ¼ and w ½ of sw ¼ of sec 34 tp 12 s r 67 w	5
John E Love to Mary E Love and C [illegible] Love, w ½ of ne ¼ and w ½ of se ¼ of sec 23 tp 15 s r 69 w.	300
Thomas Maxwell to Patrick O'Brien and [illegible] Besore s ½ of se ¼ of sec 30, ne qr of ne qr of sec 31 and nw qr of nw qr of sec 32, tp 12, s r 63 w	350
Matthew Conway to W W Smith, e ½ of ne qr of sec 10 and w ½ of nw qr of sec 1[illegible], tp 12, s r 69 w	1
A [illegible] Lawton, special commissioner, to Matthias Hayes, s ½ of se qr, s ½ of sw qr of sec 35, tp 12, s r 66 w	3,500

Reply to the Challenge of the Crowells.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 25, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The College foot ball team was prevented by a combination of circumstances from considering the challenge from the Crowells until yesterday.

It was then decided that if the captain of the team could get a proper challenge from the Crowells it would be considered.

By proper we mean one which contains no conditions.

We object not only to the date mentioned being Sunday, but also that the challenging party should presume to fix the date, as this is contrary to the rules that govern the giving and receiving of challenges.

"Kicking" through the columns of a newspaper is a very unsatisfactory way of playing foot ball and if the secretary of the Crowells will permit the College team the usual privilege of fixing the date his theory as to fear influencing the action of this team can quickly be settled.

[illegible] D. McLeod,
Captain of College Team.

[illegible] Ricker, general superintendent of the D. & R. G., and Assistant [illegible] were in Manitou yesterday morning.

Mr. [illegible] B. Lucas of St. Louis joined his family at The Antlers yesterday, where they have been spending the winter.

The Denver & Rio Grande Express office was yesterday removed from the Bennett building to the store room in the Union block formerly occupied by Buckingham as a shoe store.

A new time table went into effect on the Denver & Rio Grande at 12.05 this morning. The changes in the running of trains can be found in the time table at the head of this column.

Mr. Barney Gilpin, of El Paso county, on Wednesday last purchased in Denver three registered Hereford bulls named "Seedsman," "Sooriquet" and "May Duke," numbered respectively No. 9,59, No. 15,691 and No. [illegible]372. They will be placed upon ranges in this county.

Mrs. [illegible] S. Power wishes us to extend thanks to all who so kindly assisted in caring for her husband, who was injured on the Denver & New Orleans road near Manitou Junction. Mr. Power had sufficiently recovered from his injuries yesterday to be able to return to his home in Denver.

A correspondent writes us from Eastonville that there was a fall of three feet of snow there last week. Cattle in that section of the country are doing well with the exception that many of them are snow blind. The writer says that the ground is now thoroughly wet for farming and within a few days give the Divide a green coat.

We find upon our table Crofutt's Grip Sack Guide of Colorado. While it affords considerable information of value to travelers the author is entitled to credit in saying "We shudder at the thought of perfection." No aim is made to give the tourist or traveler a thorough or even a fair idea of what can be seen in the state. To the contrary only one section is traversed and that very imperfectly. All of the cuts are upon their face rather ancient and might have been appreciated ten years ago. The so claimed 100 illustrations offer in no respect an apology for the lack of information.

"A Bunch of Keys," a very funny comedy, was produced for the second time in Colorado Springs at the opera house last night. The attendance was very good, and all present seemed to greatly enjoy the play. Charles Bowser as "Snaggs" was in his element and fully well made up in his acting for what he failed to do a year ago on account of sickness. To say the least he is the life of the play. "Dolly" danced well, sang well, and succeeded completely in captivating the audience, while to the contrary, "Teddy," while impersonating a part that gave her all the latitude desired did not seem to care whether she pleased the audience or not. As a rustler, Grimes "takes the cake." Although a very trashy comedy, "A Bunch of Keys" takes well wherever it is presented.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Within a week or two the El Paso county sheep men will be in the midst of lambing.

Miss Jennie Wanless after a short sojourn at her home in this city has returned to Denver to resume her studies.

Mr. W. W. Pearce of New Orleans, La., opens a collection of works by sculptors in the Carpenter block to-morrow.

Four days ago there was twenty inches of snow upon the ground and yesterday the dust was flying through the streets.

The next show at the opera house will be "The Private Secretary." It is pronounced by critics the best show on the road.

About seventy-five of the Colorado Springs Odd Fellows in company with their friends left for Denver on a special train at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to attend the Odd Fellows anniversary.

Marshal Dillon assumed his duties yesterday morning. He will have to perform the day work alone this year, as the appropriation does not allow of the appointment of a deputy marshal. Mr. Dillon has selected the two officers to assist him during the night, but they have not yet been announced.

"The World" was presented at the opera house last night in the presence of a not very large audience. To make no exception the scenic effects were the best that have ever been produced in Colorado Springs. This is the only redeeming feature of the performance and [illegible] that the company travels on.

Mr. S. N. Nye returned to Colorado Springs on Sunday after an absence of several months at the east, during which time he has been engaged in the theatrical business. He seems glad to get back again and says that Colorado is good enough for him. He will accept a position with Mr. Duncan Lee and could [illegible] for a while.

Messrs. C. [illegible] and [illegible] Barlow returned from Pueblo yesterday where they have been acting on the jury in the United States court. They were on the jury in the Pinkney-[illegible] case, that after hanging nearly 48 hours, concluded to disagree. The vote on the first ballot was eight to four for acquittal and on the final ballot the vote was exactly the same.

After a three days' sojourn at Manitou, during which time they have visited Colorado Springs and all other points of interest in this locality, the first section of the Raymond excursionists leaves this morning on a special train, over the Denver & Rio Grande. They will go through the Royal Gorge, over Marshall Pass and thence south to Toltec Gorge. Another section of the excursion will arrive at Manitou Friday evening.

Suit has been entered in the district court against Mr. D. [illegible] Jackson, the complainant being Mrs. Anna Stockbridge. The complaint alleges that on the 27th of February, 1885, Mr. Jackson caused to be issued wrongfully and unlawfully a search warrant, which was placed in the hands of John N. [illegible]. On this warrant the premises of the complainant were searched greatly to her damage. She sets forth in the complaint that her business as a druggist and pharmacist has been damaged to the extent of $1,000 and character and reputation in a like amount. A claim is also made for $250 in attorney's fees, making the total damages asked for $2,250.

Messrs. E. Redman and Barney Gilpin, roundup commissioners of district No. six, announce that they will commence on the twenty fifth day of May at the south-eastern corner of the district, on the Arkansas river, work up the north side of the river to Pueblo; from there work up Fountain creek to Little Fountain, then drop back to the mouth of Turkey creek, thence up Turkey creek to its head waters, thence to the Little Fountain and down the Little Fountain; thence to water holes and Chico Brakes; thence to Crows' Roost and Big Springs; thence to the head waters of Big Sandy; thence along the north line of the district to the west line; thence down the foot hills to Colorado Springs; thence to Jimmy's camp. Peter Dennis will act as foreman.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.
" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7 00 p. m., departs 7 03 p. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.02 p. m., departs 2.05 p. m.
" 9. ‡Manitou Excursion arrives 11.10 a. m., departs 11.15 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.[illegible] a. m., departs 3.37 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives [illegible].02 p. m., departs [illegible] 07 p. m.
" 4.*Denver accommodation arrives 8 40 a. m., departs 8.45 a. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.
" 10. ‡Manitou Excursion arrives 5 20 p. m., departs 5.24 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.
‡ Sundays only.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 3.—Leaves 10.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.35 a. m
No. 33— " 12.10 p. m	No. 34— " 11 5[illegible] a. m
No. 35— " 2.10 p. m.	No. 36— " 1.55 p. m
No. 37— " 7 10 a. m.	No. 38— " 5 [illegible]0 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...10 55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 30 p. m.
" Denver.. 3.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11.50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.	
Via D. & R. G	10.20 a. m	
" "		1.45 p. m.
" "		6.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D & N O		5.[illegible]0 p. m.
Via D & R. G	11.45 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		2.30 p. m
Via D. & N. O	12 m	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	
" "		12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Colorado City & Manitou ..	11.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou...	6.00 p. m.	5 10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p m. Arrives Tuesday at 6 00 p m.
Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 2.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours

Week days	8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays	8 to 10 a. m and 4 to 6 p. m

M. TAGGART, Manager

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Another invoice of baby carriages, of latest styles, at Ashby's. dw2-tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. [illegible] pages, [illegible] inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, drink, eat, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
w m 6

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO }

The People of the State of Colorado send greeting:

To Ann S Hough and Mary S L'Amoroux of Schenectady, New York, and Sharratt Foote

Whereas an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Joseph Sharratt, late of said county, deceased has been presented by Wendell L'Amoroux of Schenectady, state of New York, to the county court of said El Paso county, Colorado, for Probate, and the twenty-fifth day of May A. D., 1885, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument as the said last will and testament of said Joseph Sharratt, deceased; and whereas, it appears from satisfactory evidence that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal property in this state, and that you, the above named persons, are heirs at law of said deceased. Therefore, you are hereby notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D., 1885, then and there to attend the probate of said will before the court.

Witness E A Colburn, Judge of said county court and the seal thereof at Colorado Springs in said county, this 24th day of April, A. D., 1885.

SEAL. E. A. COLBURN,
County Judge.
wa 25 4

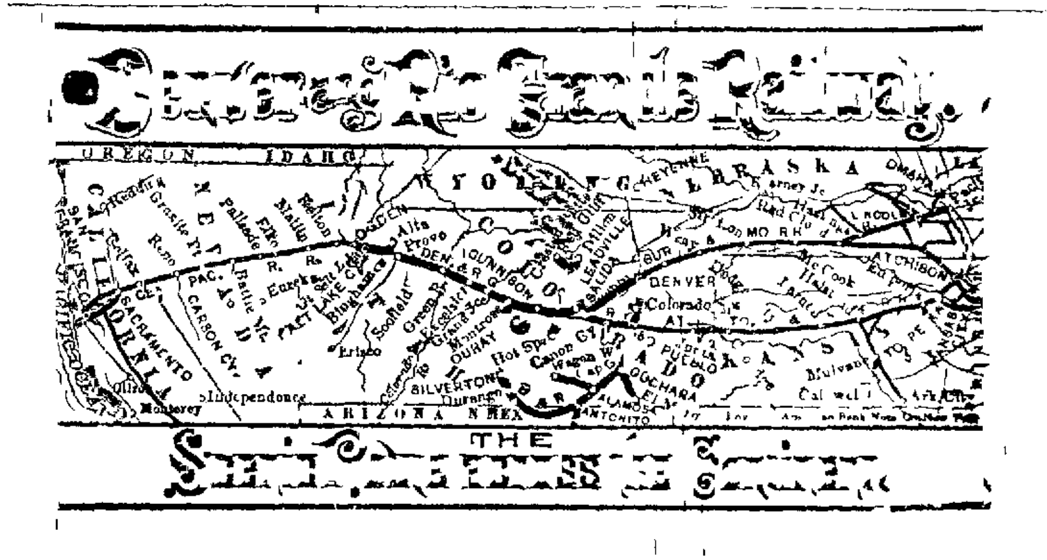
Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Sarah E. Hooke, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the estate of Sarah E. Hooke, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the May term, on the last Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this tenth day of April, A. D. 1885.
wd 18 4 ENOCH G. HOOKE, Executor.

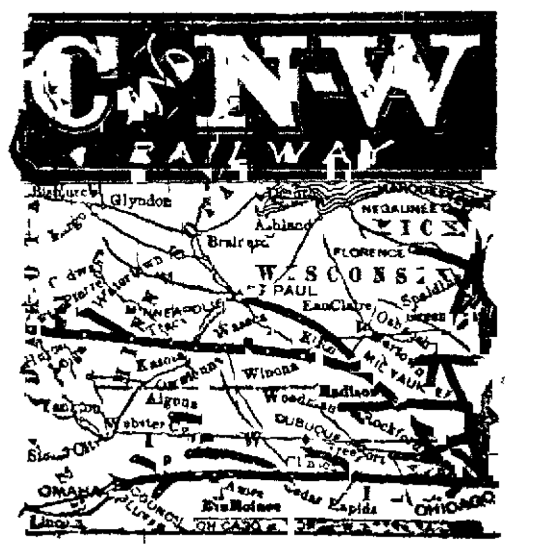
Now is the Time
—TO BUY—
[illegible]
AT MY REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM CLARK, Florist.
awc-5-m

PIXLEY & WEBSTER
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A Car Load of Spring Wagons,
Which they will sell as cheap as any house in Colorado for cash. We also have a complete stock of
OLD RELIABLE SCHUTTLER FARM WAGONS.
And in addition to the above we keep a full stock of the BUFORD PLOWS, both Sulky and Walking; Walking and Riding CULTIVATORS, also COMMON CULTIVATORS and SHOVEL PLOWS. We are agents for
The Strawbridge Broad Cast Seed Sowers.
Come and see us and we will make prices for cash that will suit you, and we assure you that there are no better goods made than those we have in stock.
28-tf PIXLEY & WEBSTER.



Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between
Denver and Ogden,
Denver and Leadville,
Denver and Kansas City.
Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, [illegible]
AND FAST TIME.
[illegible] RICKER, General Superintendent. A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager. [illegible] K. HOOPER, General Pass. and Ticket Agt.
DENVER, COLO.

[illegible]—INDIANA—[illegible]
WABASH ROUTE!
THE BUSINESS MAN
When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.
THE TOURIST
Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.
THE FARMER
In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at its ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.
THE INVALID
Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add greatly to his comfort while en route. Pamphlet descriptive of the many celebrated mineral springs of the West and South sent free on application.
THE CAPITALIST
Can get [illegible] necessary to secure safe and profitable [illegible] in agricultural, stock raising, [illegible] or any [illegible] throughout the [illegible] the undersigned.
[illegible]
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible]
[illegible] M. [illegible]SON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.
k-9 tf



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It is the short line and safe route between
Council Bluffs
—AND—
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And all points EAST, such as
Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.
At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.
At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.
Palace Drawing Room Cars [illegible]
Are run on all through trains of this road.
It is the ONLY ROAD between
COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO
Upon which is run the celebrated
Imperial Dining Cars.
Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.
If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.
All ticket agents sell tickets by
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W. N. BABCOCK, General Agent.
[illegible] Block, Denver.

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